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Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 25, 1949

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COVER SUBJECT—Booms of pulpwood, each containing approximately 2,000 cords, on the Gatineau River, proceed slowly along one stage of their journey from the timbered territory north of Ottawa to the pulp and paper mills in the vicinity of Canada's capital. Even larger booms, containing some 5,000 cords, are towed across the wider areas, such as Lake Baskatong. Conditions on this waterway are reported favourable, with more water in the river than last year, and manpower more plentiful. It is expected that upwards of 15,000,000 logs will be floated down the Gatineau this season.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

32376—1

Japan is Leading Producer of Fish Although Fishing Areas Reduced

Output estimated at 6,600 million pounds in 1949, almost double that of the United States—Industry provides employment for more than a million fishermen—Postwar reorganization under way—Better export grades of fish in short supply.

By J. C. Britton, Canadian Commercial Representative

TOKYO, May 23, 1949.—Japan is still the world's leading producer of fish, although the areas available to Japanese fishermen have been curtailed. The output in 1948 amounted to 5,500 million pounds, and it is expected that production in 1949 will amount to approximately 6,600 million pounds, or almost double that of the United States, which is the world's second largest producer of fish. Prior to the war, Japan was responsible for one-third of the total world fish catch.

The industry was handicapped last year by shortages of fuel oil, abaca, cotton and net preservatives. The herring and sardine catches have been at a low level in recent years, a condition attributed to unfavourable ocean currents. As the catch of these two varieties comprises about 50 per cent of the total production, the output in the past year was affected. The average individual catch was 7,000 pounds, this low figure resulting from the relatively primitive methods employed in the fishing industry and the policy of employing the maximum number of fishermen.

There are more than a million Japanese fishermen employed on a virtual full-time basis, and fishing ranks third to agriculture and forestry in point of the number of personnel engaged in the industry. The Japanese

Japanese Fish Production

—1948—

Fish—	Metric Tons
Sardine	316,277
Cod and pollack	162,727
Herring	92,227
Sharks	90,397
Flatfish	88,818
Mackerel	80,064
Atka mackerel	52,395
Bonito	45,589
Skipper	39,646
Tuna	31,079
Sea bream	25,243
Horse mackerel	21,329
Yellowtail	19,898
Others	456,070
Total	1,521,759
Other marine products—	
Cuttlefish and octopus	283,247
Whales	73,320
Shellfish	71,662
Seaweed	43,385
Crustacea	28,705
Sea cucumber	6,856
Total	507,175
Grand total	2,028,034

are large consumers of fish, and fish provides the principal part of their protein diet. Since the industry makes available urgently needed foodstuffs from indigenous resources, high priority has been given to the rehabilitation of the fisheries by occupation forces. Officials of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) have co-operated with the Japanese Government in the development of a program that will increase fish production and domestic fish consumption. It is designed to provide maximum employment, and to lessen Japan's dependence on imported foodstuffs that require dollar expenditures.

Reorganization of Industry Undertaken

The Japanese fishing industry was formerly conducted on feudalistic and paternalistic lines, and the most productive fishing grounds were the monopoly of privileged groups who also dominated all other facets of the country's industry and trade. Since the control of the industry was vested in a few large trading firms, and fishermen received only small returns and had no voice in either management or policy, steps were taken immediately following the occupation to reorganize and localize Japan's fisheries on democratic lines.

Central fishermen's associations are being established, and the development of co-operative organizations composed exclusively of fishermen is being encouraged under the Marine Industry Co-operative Law. Co-operatives will be authorized to extend loans to their members; ration materials necessary for business operations; convey, process, store and sell marine products for association members; set up docks; assume responsibility for the prevention of accidents; provide insurance and other relief measures; and negotiate collective agreements for the improvement of fishermen's economic interests.

The most urgent need of the fishing industry, according to informed Japanese sources, is adequate loans and credit facilities, not only for the large deep-sea fishing firms but also to the small and medium-sized coastwise operators. The largest percentage of the loans extended to Japanese fishing industry since the war by the Japanese Government Reconstruction Finance Bank have been used principally to construct large boats for deep-sea fishing. Deep-sea catches, however, have not increased and, in the opinion of fishing authorities, the building of small boats for coastwise fishing should also be supported by government loans, as it is estimated that 85 per cent of the total Japanese catch has come from coastal waters since the surrender. The Japanese Government is in receipt of demands for financial aid from every section of Japanese industry and will have to screen each application carefully, as the funds available for this purpose are limited. A case can be put forward for loans for the construction of fishing vessels for the inshore fishery and, in view of the vital position of the fisheries in Japan's economy, it is probable that an amount will be set aside for this purpose.

Export Position Has Deteriorated

Japan was a substantial exporter of fishery products prior to the war and an intensive competitor in world markets. The country then had access to fishing grounds in areas such as Kamchatka and the Kurils and, in exploiting these areas, modern fishing methods were utilized. The fishing techniques employed in Japan proper in prewar years were by contrast very primitive, as the primary consideration then, as now, was to provide large-scale employment in the fishing areas adjacent to the four main Japanese islands. The industry inherited all the shortcomings of the prewar fishery as practised in the four main Japanese islands, but the former

centralized control no longer exists, with the result that Japanese fishing enterprises are now, on the whole, not well managed. Fishing techniques are comparatively poor, shipbuilding expenses have soared, and there is a lack of refrigeration and cold-storage facilities. The co-ordinated effort of the entire industry and government will be needed to correct the present defects and to increase the quantities of fish available for domestic consumption.

Japan is no longer self-sufficient in foodstuffs; in fact, it is estimated that about 15 per cent of the food required to feed the present population must be imported. Furthermore, the population is increasing at a rapid rate, so that greater quantities of foodstuffs will be needed in the future. Since the fisheries serve the dual purpose of providing both food and employment, the fishing industry will be developed primarily for domestic considerations. If ultimately Japanese industrial recovery is effected, and the textile and other manufacturing industries can absorb a substantial number of additional workers, steps will be taken to modernize the Japanese fishing industry. Meanwhile, modernization and the development of export markets for fishery products takes second place to the more basic considerations of providing employment and food for the Japanese people. It is unlikely that there will be any large-scale exports of fish from Japan in the immediate future.

Luxury Types of Fish in Short Supply

The luxury types of fish which formerly were exported from Japan are now in very limited supply. The top grades of salmon, at one time the most important fishery export item, are no longer available as Japanese fishermen are not permitted to fish in the areas from which the catch was taken in prewar years. The only Japanese fish products being sold in overseas markets at present are swordfish (very small shipments), frozen tuna and canned fish.

The annual estimated production of Japanese canned fish is as follows: crabmeat, 50,000 cases; tuna white meat, 100,000 cases; tuna light meat, 100,000 cases; sardines, 200,000 cases; boiled eel, 3,000 cases; mackerel, 20,000 cases; salmon (pinks and chums), 10,000 cases; scallops, 5,000 cases; and baby clams, 5,000 cases. The spring pack of crabmeat, 36,000 cases, has been sold. There are no stocks on hand of the other varieties of canned fish with the exception of 32,000 cases of canned tuna white meat. Fish oils are in short supply in Japan, and total fish-oil production is not adequate for domestic needs, although there have been a few small export shipments of vitamin oils.

Extension of Japanese Fishing Grounds Requested

There have been numerous petitions received by the Occupation Authorities from private Japanese and governmental agencies for an extension of the postwar Japanese fishing grounds. SCAP representatives have stated repeatedly, as a prerequisite to the consideration of these requests, that regulations and agreements controlling fishery operations in Japan must be complied with, whether the regulations are established by the Occupation Authorities, the Japanese Government or by international agreement. The Japanese Government and fishermen have been instructed to combine to prevent over-exploitation of the country's aquatic resources and to endeavour to obtain the maximum sustained fishery output through research and adherence to present regulations. Since Japanese fishermen are not complying with existing fishery regulations, it is unlikely that representations asking for an extension of the present Japanese fishing areas will even be considered.

Fish is still relatively expensive for the average Japanese consumer, and ways and means will have to be devised to reduce prices if domestic consumption is to be raised. It has been suggested that fishermen be given incentives, such as additional rice rations and lowered taxation, with the object of increasing fish output. It will require considerable ingenuity to provide additional employment in the fishing industry and at the same time lower the price of fish unless more efficient fishing methods are used. It is apparent that the fishing industry will have to concentrate for some time on domestic problems and that competition from Japanese fish exporters will not be a factor in world markets.

Argentina Ships Fruit to United States

Buenos Aires, May 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Argentina shipped 347,767 boxes of fruit to the United States between February 11 and May 30, of which 290,834 were pears, 37,454 were grapes, 16,634 were apples, and 2,845 were plums.

The United States Department of Agriculture imposed a minimum quarantine period of eighteen consecutive days at $\frac{1}{2}$°C of 33° F in order to destroy the Mediterranean and South American fruit flies, and to eliminate any possibility of their entering the United States. It is reported that the temperature in freezing plants or aboard ship was reduced to -6°C for a period of two weeks, which apparently proved satisfactory. It is claimed that the fruit arrived in good condition.

Surplus Budgeted for Northern Ireland

Belfast, May 18, 1949.—(FTS)——Revenue from all sources was estimated at £65,057,000 for 1949-50 by the Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland, who presented his budget statement on May 17. Estimated expenditures were £44,995,000, including £38,423,000 for supply services, and £3,992,000 for reserved services. After allowing for an Imperial contribution of £20,000,000, which was £1,500,000 less than last year, there will be a surplus of £62,000.

Details of a capital investment program for the province this year amounting to £27,000,000 were announced by the Minister. Of this amount, a total of £15,000,000 is for housing; £4,500,000 for industrial building to absorb the province's unemployed; £2,000,000 for agricultural improvements; and approximately £2,000,000 for health services, including water and sewerage. The Minister said that in industrial building, in housing and in certain other directions a considerable share of the financing would be done by firms, by private individuals, by local authorities and by other public bodies. Probably two-thirds of the program would be initiated by local authorities. Nevertheless, in carrying it out a substantial burden would fall on government sources, of which between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 each year would be met from voted moneys out of current revenue. Of the remainder, a proportion would be drawn from funds created, or to be created, for special purposes.

Canadians as Consumers

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Thailand Export Market Warrants Consideration by Canadian Firms

Current economic position expected to continue—Favourable trade balance achieved for first time since 1942—Both exports and imports higher than in 1947—Import controls and exchange situation detrimental to trade with dollar area.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One baht equals approximately $0.10 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, May 27, 1949.—Rice, rubber, teakwood and tin production in Thailand is expected to continue on a high level and, with political stability, the economy of this country should be in a favourable position for some time. As a market for Canadian products, it has never been of great importance, and the abnormal exchange situation at present is a serious handicap to the development of new business. Nevertheless, this territory warrants greater attention from Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

Thailand had a favourable balance of trade last year for the first time since 1942, increases in her exports of rice, rubber, teakwood and tin compensating for a moderate rise in import values. The total value of trade increased from 2,152 million baht in 1947 to 3,283 million baht in 1948. Exports advanced from 872 million baht to 1,695 million baht, while the value of Thailand's imports rose from 1,280 million baht to 1,588 million baht.

Rice shipments were responsible for much of the increase in export values, which rose from 377 million baht in 1947 to a record of 953 million baht last year. Rubber was the second most important item, with an increase in shipments from 47 million baht to 197 million baht. Teakwood exports increased from 56 million baht to 87 million baht, those of gold bullion and ornaments from 13 million baht to 42 million baht, while the combined exports of tin ore and metal rose from 7 million baht to 21 million baht. There was a slight decline in miscellaneous wood exports and in the country's re-export trade.

Imports of general merchandise increased in value between 1947 and 1948 from 915 million baht to 1,467 million baht, those of government stores from 72 million baht to 108 million baht, and those of wines and spirits from 10 million baht to 12 million baht. This total increase of 590 million baht was largely offset by a decline in imports of gold leaf, bullion and coins amounting to 277 million baht.

Import Controls Continued in Force

Import controls imposed in December, 1948, on a number of consumer commodities, such as cosmetics, canned foodstuffs, etc., still remain in force (see *Foreign Trade* of February 19), and parallel measures to control re-exports of similar articles, with a view to preventing market price increases and undue liquidation of stocks, have recently been announced. These latest regulations have also been designed to conserve dollar and sterling exchange which, in some instances, was not being earned from the countries with which re-export business had previously been arranged.

The artificial exchange situation referred to in previous reports, whereby dollars bought in the unofficial market cost some 30 per cent or more than their normal cost in sterling, continues to react unfavourably

on purchases from dollar sources. The average monthly value of Canadian exports to Thailand in January-February, 1949, of $73,224 was still considerably above the 1948 average of $50,739. To a great extent, business continues to be in aluminium in various forms, evaporated milk and other prepared foodstuffs, motor vehicles and parts, hardware and pharmaceuticals.

Industrial Production to be Increased

The government is taking various steps to increase industrial production throughout the country. One of these is to improve the rail transport system, arrangements being under way for extensive purchases of locomotives, rolling stock and workshop equipment. In another direction a team of hydro-electric experts has been brought out from the United States to report on the country's resources and their utilization. The government itself proposes to extend its own operations in the industrial field through the establishment of new factories for the production of various consumer goods in common demand. Present establishments engaged in the manufacture of sugar, spirits, cotton cloth, leather, paper, rubber and tobacco are to be expanded both with respect to capacity and variety. Parallel development in agricultural production is planned through the provision of loans to a number of farm co-operatives.

Agricultural production in Thailand has been going ahead by leaps and bounds. Foregoing figures of rice and rubber exports are indicative of such a trend. In addition, however, rubber output is now estimated to be double prewar averages, having amounted to some 95,000 tons in 1948, an all-time record. The general quality of the product is inferior but, in view of probable increases in total output and the need for maintaining the industry on a profitable basis, steps are being taken to improve the technique of preparation and packing. Even more important has been the production of rice, which is in such universal demand and in short supply throughout southeast Asia.

According to current reports, January-April exports to I.E.F.C. countries amounted to 548,325 tons, or more than double the quantity exported during the same period of 1948. The bulk of these shipments was destined for India and Malaya. Crop estimates indicate still further improvement in output, particularly in view of increasing appreciation of the value of chemical fertilizers and of their release from I.E.F.C. control in a few weeks. This, incidentally, may lead to interesting developments in Canadian exports of such materials to the Thailand market, particularly in the case of sulphate of ammonia.

Canadian Crude Petroleum Output at New High in 1948

Canadian production of crude petroleum reached an all-time record total in 1948, due mainly to the striking developments in the Leduc field of Alberta, now Canada's premier producing area. Output from the Lloydminster field also rose sharply, more than doubling during the year, while production from the Turner Valley, hitherto Canada's main domestic source, was moderately lower.

According to preliminary figures, the year's output of crude petroleum aggregated 12,368,042 barrels, an increase of 60 per cent over the preceding year. December's output was 1,247,565 barrels, only slightly under the record monthly total of 1,264,988 barrels for November, but sharply higher than the December, 1947 figure of 766,309 barrels.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

32376—2½

Exchange Regulations Improved Financial Position of Ecuador

Measures enacted in June, 1947, effective in conserving foreign exchange reserves—Increased exports assisted, but reduced expenditures chiefly responsible for more satisfactory position—Imports from Canada reduced.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One sucre equals $0.0740 Canadian)

LIMA, Peru, May 2, 1949.—Foreign exchange control regulations which became effective in June, 1947, and were maintained throughout 1948, checked the drain on Ecuador's reserves of foreign currency, which had been so serious during 1947, and resulted in an improvement in the foreign exchange position at the end of 1948. During 1948, purchases of foreign exchange by the Central Bank totalled $48,539,599 and sales amounted to $48,240,515. This was an increase in foreign exchange holdings of $299,084 and compares with the deficit of $9,124,458 in 1947.

The principal source of foreign exchange was, of course, exports, which amounted to $43,598,338, a new record for returns from that source. Corresponding figures for previous years are $42,121,095 in 1947, $36,697,450 in 1946, and $23,602,099 in 1945. The increase since 1945 is noteworthy, since it amounts to approximately 86 per cent. Comparative figures of purchases and sales of foreign exchange by the Central Bank of Ecuador over the three-year period 1946-48 are as follows:—

Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange

	1946	1947	1948
	United States Dollars		
Purchases—			
Export of products	36,697,430	42,121,095	43,598,338
Foreign companies	8,283,330	4,841,213	4,196,886
Other sources	2,080,769	1,882,917	744,375
Total	47,061,549	48,845,225	48,539,599
Sales—			
Importation of merchandise	33,085,521	53,499,096	45,246,034
Foreign companies	1,308,132	740,563	176,968
Exports of products	2,160,420	1,792,580	1,579,930
Absenteeism and students	3,383,713	1,110,255	303,867
Other purposes	1,528,763	827,189	933,696
Total	41,466,549	57,969,683	48,240,515

Improvement Attributable Principally to Import Controls

As indicated in the foregoing table, the improvement in Ecuador's foreign exchange position has resulted not only from the increased value of exported products but principally from the reduction in expenditures for imported merchandise and also in the exchange granted for absenteeism and students. The reduction in the value of imported merchandise, from $53,499,096 to $45,246,034, or $8,253,062, may be attributed directly to the import controls instituted in June, 1947. These controls provide for the importation of a limited number of products, which have been classified into three categories. Exchange at the official rate is granted to pay for goods in Categories A and B. Exchange to pay for imports in Category C must be purchased at the free rate. In the case of products in Categories B and C, an exchange surcharge of 5 sucres per dollar is levied.

The principal items of export in 1948 and the percentage of total exports accounted for by each were as follows:

Exports by Principal Commodities in 1948

	Per Cent of Total
Cacao	32.14
Rice	31.43
Coffee	16.52
Toquilla straw hats (Panama hats)	8.65
Bananas and other fruits	4.68
Balsa, tagua, hides, etc.	6.58
Total	100.00

Cacao, Rice and Coffee Main Exports

Cacao, rice, coffee and toquilla straw hats have been the most important export items from Ecuador for years, and usually account for approximately 90 per cent of the total value of exports. The relative importance of these four products is indicated in the following table, which shows the percentages accounted for by each in the years 1946 to 1948:

	Rice	Toquilla Straw hats	Cacao	Coffee
	Percentages of Total Exports			
1946	49.18	16.24	15.27	7.12
1947	36.77	8.45	33.85	9.40
1948	31.43	8.65	32.14	16.52

The importance of cacao and coffee as export items has increased, while that of rice and toquilla declined. During 1948, cacao was the most important export product on account of the high prices which it returned. Deliveries of cacao in Guayaquil were less than during 1947, amounting to 369,003 quintals (of 100 pounds), as compared with 382,768 quintals in 1947, and 302,539 quintals in 1946. The value of cacao exports in 1948 totalled $14,011,327 as against $14,260,208 in 1947 and $5,604,020 in 1946.

Rice, which for many years was the most important export item, dropped to second position in 1948; the value of exports was $13,704,444 as compared with $15,489,686 in 1947 and $18,049,170 in 1946. Rice on hand in the mills at the end of December, 1948, amounted to 538,200 quintals, a reduction of 276,500 quintals from the carryover at December 31, 1947. Receipts of rice at the mills were down from the 1947 figures, yearly totals for 1948 and 1947 being 1,902,600 quintals and 2,450,200 quintals respectively.

Exports, by Commodities

	1946	1947	1948
	United States Dollars		
Cacao	5,604,020	14,260,208	14,011,327
Rice	18,049,170	15,489,686	13,704,444
Coffee	2,613,235	3,961,068	7,202,037
Toquilla straw hats	5,959,338	3,561,441	3,772,214
Fruits	254,211	608,688	2,038,397
Tagua	1,024,785	1,244,218	672,695
Vegetable wool	267,742	356,192	377,651
Pharmaceutical specialities	.....	253,180	286,589
Castor oil berries	.....	206,583	250,370
Balsa wood	532,170	120,878	242,756
Leathers, soles and hides	146,339	346,231	198,698
Lumber, except balsa	26,516	677,894	59,787
Coconuts	129,782	1,034,828	39,757
Other products	2,090,142	.....	741,616
Total	36,697,450	42,121,095	43,598,338

It will be noted that the export value of coffee and fruits increased substantially, while a noteworthy decline was recorded for tagua and coconuts. Of interest also is the inclusion, for the first time, of pharmaceutical specialities among the most important export products.

The value of merchandise imports in 1948 was $45,246,034, a considerable reduction from the figure for the preceding year, when imports were valued at $53,499,096. Statistics released by the Central Bank show that a total of $54,700,000 in import licences was issued. Of this total, 62 per cent was for commodities in List A of the import priority classification, 34 per cent for those in List B, and 4 per cent for those in List C. Of the licences issued, 77 per cent were to commercial enterprises and 23 per cent to the government and governmental organizations.

Complete statistics for the whole year are not yet available. However, information has been released showing principal purchasers and countries of supply up to the end of November, 1948. According to these statistics, the United States has continued as the principal market for Ecuadorean merchandise, exports to that country in the 1948 period being valued at 173,213,839 sucres, or 39 per cent of the total value of exports. The Philippines were next in importance, with 61,635,764 sucres, or 14 per cent. Third in importance was Cuba, with 40,959,673 sucres or 9 per cent. Canada ranked eighteenth, with 1,770,959 sucres. Details of exports from Ecuador to the twenty most important purchasing countries follow:

Exports from Guayaquil, January to November, 1948

	Sucres
United States	173,213,839
Philippines	61,635,764
Cuba	40,959,673
Colombia	28,718,927
Italy	18,245,726
Peru	17,227,752
Belgium	16,914,792
Venezuela	16,731,258
Chile	13,358,391
Holland	11,626,370
Panama	7,824,399
Iran	5,805,575
Curaçao	2,970,768
Bolivia	2,085,241
Trieste	2,067,897
Palestine	2,053,235
Norway	1,939,575
CANADA	1,770,959
Argentina	1,558,858
United Kingdom	1,443,740

Imports by Principal Countries, January to November, 1948

	Sucres
United States	380,598,537
United Kingdom	31,862,017
Belgium	18,064,626
Sweden	10,311,946
Chile	9,613,517
Italy	9,098,729
Peru	8,316,232
Brazil	7,585,380
El Salvador	6,229,035
France	6,084,530
Holland	4,977,970
Uruguay	4,568,153
Mexico	4,350,185
India	3,863,445
Panama	2,628,026
Curaçao	2,475,022
Argentina	1,970,156
Spain	1,492,956
CANADA	1,142,974
Norway	401,278

The United States is also the chief supplier to Ecuador. Up to the end of November, 1948, merchandise valued at 380,598,537 sucres, or 73 per cent of the total value of imports, was purchased by Ecuador from the United States. The United Kingdom supplied to a value of 31,862,017 sucres, or 6 per cent of the total. Next in importance was Belgium, with 18,064,626 sucres. Canada ranked nineteenth among supplying countries with 1,142,974 sucres.

As a result of the financial measures in effect, the economic position of Ecuador was improved at the end of 1948. The International Monetary Reserve, i.e., the net total of the country's reserve of gold and foreign exchange after international obligations have been deducted, together with the net participation in the International Monetary Fund, amounted to 363,166,000 sucres ($26,901,185) at December 31, 1948, as against 343,017,000 sucres ($25,408,666) at December 31, 1947. On account of this strong position, in so far as foreign exchange is concerned, payments could be made promptly by Ecuador. Exchange is earmarked at the time that the import licence is issued, with the result that importers can remit immediately upon receipt of documents, subject to normal banking delays in processing the payment and provided that the documents covering the shipment are in order. The monthly fluctuations in the International Monetary Reserve during 1948 followed closely the sales of the principal agricultural crops, declining during the first half of the year and increasing in the second half. This is the pattern that is normally followed, except when other conditions, such as those prevailing in the first part of 1947, necessitate a deviation from this course.

The amount of currency held locally increased during the year from a total of 610,975,000 sucres at December 31, 1947, to 650,742,000 sucres at December 31, 1948. This total of 650,742,000 sucres comprised 344,560,000 sucres in the form of specie and 306,182,000 sucres in deposits. Comparative figures for 1947 were 329,462,000 sucres and 281,513,000 sucres respectively. This increase in local currency was necessary, since business had been affected adversely by the shortage of sucres which prevailed in the latter part of 1947 and the first part of 1948.

The cost of living continued to increase, and prices of all items were higher than in 1947. The index of prices for articles of prime necessity in Quito is indicative of the increase which has taken place. This index is based on the price of products purchased by the Social Welfare Board in Quito and covers rice, sugar, meat, coffee, coal, wheat flour, eggs, milk, corn, lard and potatoes. The index is based on the first six months of 1939 equals 100. From December, 1947, to December, 1948, the index number has increased from 361·88 to 390·17, or by 28·29 points.

Imports from Canada Reduced

The value of Canadian exports to Ecuador during 1948 totalled $1,307,615, as compared with $1,626,428 in 1947. The principal products shipped from Canada were newsprint, sewing-machines, flour, soda and sodium compounds, automobile tires, machinery, electric meters, purebred cattle, medicinal preparations, linseed oil, and malt.

At the end of 1948, economic conditions in Ecuador were satisfactory. Imports were still subject to a system of import licences, and many items were prohibited entry, but the system in effect functioned smoothly. Adequate reserves of foreign exchange were available, and payments abroad for imports were made promptly. Falling prices for cacao indicated that in 1949 the revenue from this source would be reduced but, in view of the diversified nature of Ecuadorean exports, the effect would not be disastrous.

Mexican Steel Production Shows Steady Increase in Six Years

Older mills being modernized and new plants built by industry with expectation of continued growth—Capitalization more than doubled in past four years, and now exceeds 115,000,000 pesos, or approximately U.S.$16,428,571—Blast furnaces improved and new open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills installed.

By Robert N. Hazelhurst, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One metric ton equals 2,205 pounds; one peso equals $0·1235 Canadian)

MEXICO CITY, April 7, 1949.—Mexican steel production has shown a steady increase during the past six years. Older mills are being modernized and new plants established, with the expectation of continued growth. Capitalization has been more than doubled in the past four years, and now exceeds 115,000,000 pesos, or approximately U.S.$16,428,571. Blast furnaces have been improved, and new open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills installed, which should improve the quality of Mexican steel products.

However, despite the increased output, ingot production is sufficient only for between 60 and 70 per cent of Mexican requirements. Large quantities of steel, iron and ferrous metals must, therefore, be imported. Mining of coking coal is not sufficiently developed to ensure adequate iron, production, although substantial deposits of both high-grade iron ore and this type of coal are available, and this is apparently the principal reason for the shortage.

While the United States supplies about 80 per cent of the imports, Canada's portion, nevertheless, is considerable.

Mexican Steel Imports from Canada

	1947	1948
Ferro chrome	$ 1,042	$ 6,181
Ferro manganese	151,198	124,195
Ferro silicon	24,175	59,655
Bars, iron or steel	107,198	118,120
Plates, sheets and strips steel (waste)	.....	45,805
Total	$283,613	$353,956

Steel Production is Centred in Three Plants

The overall iron and steel production is centred in three plants: the Fundidora de Fierro y Acero, in Monterrey; Altos Hornos de Mexico, in Monclova; and La Consolidata, S.A., in Mexico City, of which Fundidora de Fierro y Acero is the largest. This firm employs about 4,000 men and accounts for approximately 50 per cent of the national production. A blast furnace costing $10,000,000 was blown in July, 1943, which increased the daily capacity by 500 tons of pig iron. The plant consists of two blast furnaces, two Bessemer converters, a battery of open-hearth furnaces, a break-down and a blooming mill, a merchant mill for producing rails, shapes and bars, a wire mill, a steel foundry and other related steel and fabricating equipment. The smelter produces between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of commercial and structural steel, and 30,000 tons in ingots. Output is limited by the availability of coal for making coke rather than by plant capacity, which was 135,000 metric tons in 1947, and can probably be raised to about 15,000 tons of ingots per year.

Altos Hornos, S.A., has a capital of more than 50,000,000 pesos and employs approximately 2,600 workers. The plant comprises a blast furnace, three Siemens open-hearth furnaces and a rolling mill, the furnace having been blown early in 1944. Pig iron capacity is 300 tons daily, this output being used for hot- and cold-rolled steel and black plates, and for the manufacture of tin plate. The total yearly output of rolled products exceeds 100,000 tons. The Mexican Government, through its investment corporation, Nacional Financiera, holds the controlling share of stock, although it has some private capital. Technical assistance in the erection of the rolling mill was given by the Rolling Mill Company of the United States, and, under an agreement made in August, 1942, the Export-Import Bank extended credits up to $6,000,000 for equipment. The annual production of sundry articles by the plant is 70,000 tons.

Ingots are Produced at Piedras Negras

La Consolidata, S.A., has two open-hearth furnaces at Piedras Negras, which depend upon the importation of scrap from the United States. Ingots are produced at this plant and shipped to Mexico City, to be processed in electric furnaces, rolling mills, a steel wire mill and a copper wire mill. The company has recently constructed a new rolling mill at Lecheria, near Mexico City, for the production of shapes and bars. Production during 1947 was about 43,000 metric tons of steel. The plant capacity is about 60,000 metric tons per year.

In addition to these three plants, thirteen steel plating plants are in operation in Mexico, producing 90,000 tons annually at full capacity, but these are only operating at 50 per cent of capacity, because of the lack of raw material.

Ingot Production and Steel Consumption

	Ingot Production	Steel Consumption
	Metric Tons	
1938	163,000	195,000
1940	170,000	237,000
1943	186,000	260,000
1947	273,000	390,000

Since many raw materials for the foundries are imported from the United States, production costs further increased since devaluation of the national currency in July, 1948. Mexican mills have always produced at relatively high cost and, despite the installation of modern equipment, iron and steel produced here is likely to be considerably more expensive than that made in the United States or by the larger European producers.

Greek Government to Sell German Machinery

Athens, May 15, 1949.—About $5,000,000 worth of industrial machinery awarded to Greece as German war reparations will go on sale in Athens, starting May 30, 1949, under auspices of ODISY, the Greek Government service for disposal of state property.

The first sale will involve about 100 items, including transformers, grinding wheels, lathes, metal shears, electric motors, metal forming presses, metal saws and electric drills. The German machinery, which started arriving in Piraeus last summer, will constitute about 6,000 items.

Iron and Steel Production Record Achieved by Scotland Last Year

Fuel supply improved but scarcity of heavy scrap presented recurrent problems—Excellent labour relations, operation of the "continuous working system" and wider use of oil as fuel contributed to increased production.

By J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

GLASGOW, May 15, 1949.—Steelmakers in Scotland made a valuable contribution to the record achieved during 1948 by the steel industry in Great Britain. Despite an improvement in the supply of fuel, the scarcity of heavy scrap presented recurrent problems, and several steel furnaces were temporarily closed during the first few months of the year. Moreover, communal troubles in India and labour unrest in West Africa restricted deliveries of manganese ore. As a result, production decreased slightly towards the end of the year. A record output was achieved, however, excellent labour relations, the operation of the "continuous working system", which augmented the production from existing installations, and the use to a greater extent of oil for fuel having contributed.

Pig-iron production was also maintained at a very high level throughout the year. Iron ore supplies were adequate and improved coal supplies permitted coke ovens to operate almost at rated capacity. Due to high ash-content, however, the coke output was insufficient for the needs of maximum pig-iron production, and it was necessary to bring in large quantities from England to overcome the shortage.

The following table, which compares British iron and steel production in 1948 with that of the previous year and with 1938 shows that last year's output was substantially greater than that of 1947, and that Scotland's share of the United Kingdom total was further increased.

British Iron and Steel Production

Pig-iron and ferro-alloys—	Scotland Tons	United Kingdom Tons	Scotland as Percentage of United Kingdom
1938	409,000	6,762,700	6.0
1947*	593,600	7,785,700	7.6
1948	764,400	9,276,800	8.2

Steel ingots and castings—	Scotland Tons	United Kingdom Tons	Scotland as Percentage of United Kingdom
1938	1,602,500	10,393,800	15.4
1947*	1,881,500	12,725,300	14.8
1948	2,251,600	14,877,200	15.1

* 53 weeks.

With deliveries of scrap to the steel works falling short of production needs, special efforts were made to increase both imported and domestic supplies. Additional quantities of scrap were obtained from more remote areas of the country. Steel consumers co-operated by promptly returning new scrap accruing from the processing of plates, sections and bars. Shipbreaking yards also provided substantial quantities. Imports from Germany increased during the year, but, while satisfactory in quality, much of this scrap required further breaking down before being charged to the furnaces.

Domestic and Overseas Demand Continued Brisk

Domestic and overseas demand for all forms of steel continued brisk during 1948. The greater output permitted increased deliveries to be made to home consumers as a whole, and Scottish steelmakers secured a large proportion of total United Kingdom export business. Keen Canadian interest was expressed throughout the year in extreme sizes in plates and bars not at present produced by Canadian steel mills. South Africa was an important market, absorbing heavy tonnages of steel rails, sleepers, plates and sections. Noteworthy shipments of structural steel plates and tubes were made to the Middle East for the oil industry.

On the debit side of the ledger there were payments difficulties which were responsible for a decline in orders. Import licences were particularly difficult to obtain for shipments to Scandinavian countries and the Argentine. Exporters also encountered problems due to the shortage of railway rolling stock for transportation of steel to the docks, since orders not shipped within the period for which they were licensed were subject to cancellation.

The sheet section of the industry experienced an intense demand for its products, and it is reported that orders are held for delivery as far forward as 1952. Relying on slabs and bars, sheetmakers welcomed the small consignments of sheet-bars imported from European sources during 1948. There was a falling-off in the domestic demand for sheets to manufacture household equipment, but the demand for heavy and medium plates for wagon building continued unabated. Exports of black and galvanized sheets were limited only by quotas allocated to makers.

Expansion of Foundry Output Restricted by Shortage of Skilled Labour

Foundry production was above prewar level, and was insufficient to meet the greater demand from both home and overseas markets. Shortage of skilled labour was probably the most important factor in restricting the further expansion of output. The light castings section experienced great difficulty over raw materials, since it depends almost entirely on supplies of high prosphorous irons which were very hard to obtain. On the other hand, heavy engineering and jobbing founders using low and medium phosphorous irons received increased supplies. Additional mechanized moulding plants came into operation during the year and larger production may be anticipated on the completion of various schemes, involving an outlay of some £400,000, for the modernization and development of iron foundries.

Scottish iron and steel producers, like those elsewhere in the United Kingdom, fully appreciate the importance of research to the continued prosperity of the industry. Thus, a completely new type of composite plate has been produced in Scotland by bonding a thin veneer of stainless steel to a backing of boiler plate. This stainless clad steel will be cheaper than solid stainless steel of the same thickness and is equally effective for many purposes. Exhaustive research into the use of oxygen in iron and steel production is also being undertaken, the advantages being higher thermal efficiency and quicker processing.

Several new furnaces were started during 1948 and development schemes costing an estimated £11 million have been approved, representing about a third of the post-war program planned by Scottish steel producers. However, no final decision has been taken on the future location or capacity of the industry. In fact, the Minister of Supply has suggested that the objective for future production should be little over the prewar figure and has questioned the desirability of increasing capacity in view of the Scottish industry's dependence on imported raw materials.

32376—3½

Malaya Making Steady Progress Towards Full Postwar Recovery

Value of trade in 1948 increased almost one-third over that for 1947—Increased import values due to continued demand for capital and consumer goods, while higher exports result from rehabilitation in rubber and tin industries—Canadian trade with Malaya shows little change.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—All values are in Straits dollar. One Straits dollar equals $0.47 Canadian.)

SINGAPORE, April 26, 1949.—Malaya continues to make sound progress towards complete recovery from the war years, despite the effects of enemy occupation and widespread deterioration in its rubber plantations, tin mines and other economic resources. The establishment of new and improved industries may bring even greater benefits to its people than in the past. The extent to which recovery has been made is indicated by trade returns for the colonies of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya for the calender year 1948.

The value of foreign trade increased almost 33⅓ per cent in the past year, from $2,662,768,000 in 1947 to $3,521,244,000. The 1948 total was made up of $1,791,202,000 for imports and $1,730,043,000 for exports, the adverse balance being $61,158,000. The increase in import values over 1947 was mainly due to continued demand for both capital and consumer goods and their greater availability from a variety of sources. Export values increased owing to continued rehabilitation in the rubber and tin industries and the general reversion to prewar activity in other spheres. The reduction in the adverse trade balance as between the two years was some $11,000,000.

A substantial part of this country's trade is made up of imports for and re-exports of goods from adjacent territories. The total value of the business has no direct relation to Malaya's own import requirements or her basic export capacity.

Imports of Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco Increased

A preliminary break-down of the basic figures of Malaya's foreign trade in 1947 and 1948 shows that, of the three main commodity groups, imports of animals, food, drink and tobacco increased in value from $470,684,000 to $657,698,000 as between the two years. Raw and unmanufactured material imports showed a smaller increase, from $273,586,000 to $302,457,000, whereas, in the case of fully manufactured goods, an appreciation of over $200,000,000 raised the 1947 figure of $623,183,000 to $829,603,000 in the year just ended. Additional imports of coin and bullion meanwhile increased from $124,000 to $5,444,000.

As far as exports are concerned, the respective values for 1947 and 1948 for animals, food, drink and tobacco were $149,060,000 and $157,179,000, those for raw and semi-manufactured goods, $877,802,000 and $1,040,047,000 and the figures for freely manufactured materials $268,015,000 and $526,936,000. Exports of coin and bullion meanwhile paralleled very closely those of imports.

Malaya—Chinese woman carrying pineapples from the field to the canning factory. Exports of canned pineapple to Canada totalled $133,257 during 1948.

Apart from the expected heavy increase in purchases of food, drink, tobacco and other consumer goods, there has been a substantial improvement in Malaya's exports of indigenous raw and semi-manufactured articles and a smaller but equally significant net improvement in the country's import and export trade in fully manufactured goods. The statistics give some indication of the rapid and positive improvement in local economic conditions.

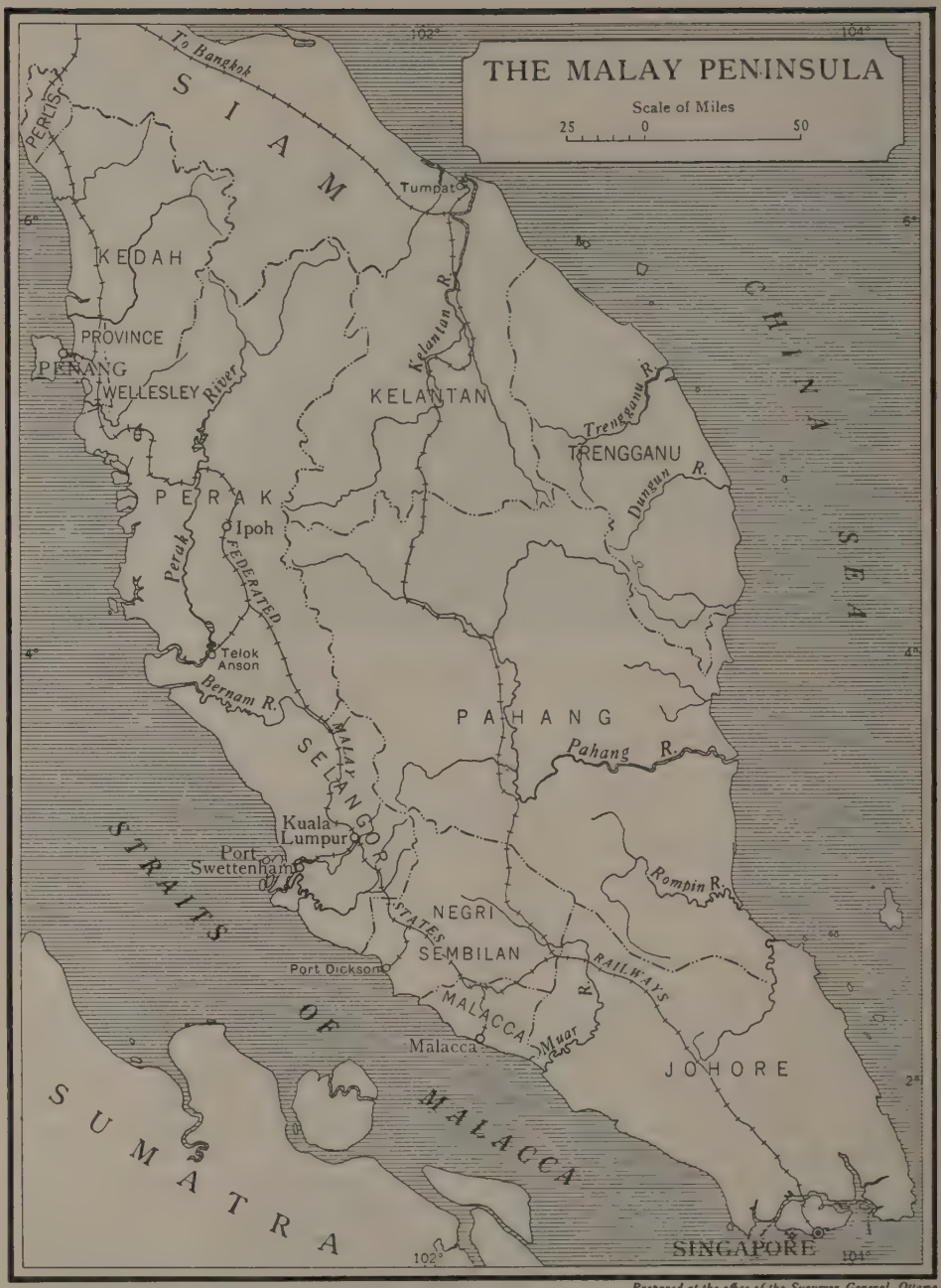
Rubber Shipments Considerably Higher

Rubber shipments, which made up over 50 per cent of the total, reached the creditable sum in 1948 of $879,000,595, an increase of almost $100,000,000 above the comparable figure for the previous year. Considerably more than one-third of both values represented shipments to the United States market for payment in dollars. Of the quantities involved, large amounts had been imported, mainly smoked sheet and crepe, from Sumatra and Sarawak.

Tin, the next largest item in Malaya's export trade, accounted for export values of $108,867,000 and $214,393,000 in 1947 and 1948 respectively. In this case also the business is based to some extent on imports, mainly of ore for smelting, from Burma and Siam. Exports of ingots, slabs, etc., to the United States market during 1947 and 1948 were valued at $60,874,000 and $133,262,000.

Third in importance among Malaya's staple exports are oilseeds, oils and allied products, the export value for which group amounted in 1948 to $131,510,000, more than double the previous year's figure of $61,798,000.

Following this comes the trade in cotton piece-goods and yarn, a great deal of which is transhipment business. The values for such exports in 1947 and 1948 were $49,216,000 and $100,453,000 respectively. Next in importance in export values are mineral oils, mainly petroleum and its



Prepared at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa

products in manufactured form. Such exports were valued at $97,696,000 in 1948 as compared with $37,162,000 in the previous year. Imports, in this instance, were considerably larger than exports, the balance representing stocks retained for local consumption.

The remaining item of major importance in Malaya's foreign trade is "miscellaneous food and drink" where, as in the case of oils, imports are considerably in excess of exports. The former comprise a wide variety

of articles such as coffee, confectionery, curry stuffs, eggs in various forms, essences, dried and fresh fish, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, canned goods of all types including large quantities of milk, tea and sugar while exports are made up mainly of pepper, nutmegs, tea and limited quantities of canned pineapple.

The following tables showing import and export values of Malaya's trade with other countries during 1947 and 1948 illustrate the country's dependence on the United Kingdom and the United States as principal sources of supply and the high proportion of both import and export values resulting from transhipment trade with nearby British and Indonesian areas. In the case of imports, large increases were recorded for the United Kingdom, Sumatra, the United States and Burma and less important but still substantial improvement in purchases from Sarawak, Mauritius, French Indo-China and Egypt. Decreases were most evident in the trade with China and Hong Kong.

Imports into Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1947	1948
	(000 Straits Dollars)	
United Kingdom	$ 264,490	$ 344,680
Sumatra	179,866	254,198
United States	138,036	209,217
Siam	116,637	128,097
China	122,103	106,509
Burma	32,013	92,242
Australia	84,866	92,220
Sarawak	49,278	77,348
Hong Kong	59,919	46,147
India	37,456	34,907
Java	25,364	31,569
Mauritius	18,774	31,557
French Indo-China	10,593	30,195
Riouw Residency	27,652	28,183
Egypt	4,541	26,083
CANADA	19,603	22,820
Netherlands Borneo	19,661	22,538
Belgium	19,345	21,802
Iran	13,416	19,003
Netherlands	15,494	17,208
Other	108,470	154,679
Total	$1,367,577	$1,791,202

Corresponding figures of exports are notable for the general improvement in values for practically all of this country's principal markets.

Exports from Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1947	1948
	(000 Straits Dollars)	
United States	$ 436,862	$ 458,301
United Kingdom	208,163	240,435
Sumatra	69,374	111,825
Russia	28,438	100,805
India	51,104	63,257
France	38,050	60,329
Australia	37,710	49,287
Siam	15,294	48,731
Germany	13,067	46,829
CANADA	44,671	44,318
Italy	24,378	41,345
Hong Kong	48,887	40,494
Netherlands	14,368	33,951
Riouw Residency	13,887	33,040
Sarawak	25,142	31,444
Sweden	11,751	28,805
Java	24,003	26,090
Japan	13,574	19,657
South Africa	12,279	19,232
North Borneo	10,185	14,826
Other	154,004	217,042
Total	$1,295,191	$1,730,043

A feature of the year's business has been the large volume of trade with Soviet Russia, which has brought that country to fourth place among purchasers of Malayan produce. The 1948 value of the business represents almost entirely purchases of rubber. Other countries for which substantially improved export values were recorded were the United Kingdom, United States, Sumatra, Siam, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. It was only in the case of Hong Kong, in fact, among all of Malaya's principal export markets, that a decreased value was recorded.

Canadian trade with Malaya during 1948 showed very few changes from that of the previous year. Malaya's imports of Canadian goods increased from $19,603,000 in 1947 to $22,820,000 in 1948 while exports to the Canadian market fell off slightly, from $44,671,000 to $44,318,000. It will be obvious from these figures that Malaya has maintained her trade with Canada at the traditionally favourable ratio of approximately two to one.

Exports of Malayan products to Canada in 1948 comprised mainly of rubber and tin. The former, mostly smoked sheet and crepe, totalled $30,890,940, or practically 70 per cent of all shipments to Canada. The trade in tin in blocks, ingots, bars and slabs was valued at $11,975,690. Export items of secondary importance were scrap iron with a value of $627,514 in 1948; white and black pepper, valued at $342,266 and $200,392 respectively, and canned pineapples worth $133,257. The balance of the trade comprised small values for sago flour and pearl sago, tapioca pearl, mace, netmegs, gum damar, linatex, silverware, woollen carpets and rugs and wireless apparatus, a few of these items presumably representing re-exports or transhipments.

Motor Vehicles and Parts of Main Imports from Canada

Malayan imports from Canada in 1948 were made up to a considerable extent of motor vehicles and parts. The trade in passenger cars was valued at $3,253,251, parts at $2,592,160 and trucks at $1,965,263. With the addition of smaller figures for accessories, the value of the business was $8,029,772, or over 35 per cent of the year's total value. Second in importance among individual commodities was condensed, evaporated and powdered milk worth a combined total of $3,498,927. The three separate items were of substantially equal value. The third item was tires and tubes, valued at $2,392,370, followed by paper, mainly newsprint in rolls and sheets, amounting in value to $1,492,138.

Additional items of importance and interest were dry cell batteries for flashlights worth $715,991; fountain pens and propelling pencils, $616,827; sulphate of ammonia fertilizer, $513,295; calcium carbide, $352,682; motor vehicle batteries and parts, $231,673; lamps and lampware, $197,648; and photographic films, $166,896. Of the remaining value of some $4,600,000, the more important items were a variety of foodstuffs, mainly canned fish, soups, fresh fish, macaroni, fresh apples and miscellaneous items, lumber, lead pencils, acetic acid, a variety of metals and manufactures, tools and hardware, welding equipment and electrodes, building board, roofing felt, floor coverings, toilet requisites, patent medicines, linseed oil, paints, electrical equipment and whisky.

Market Difficult for Canadian Exporters

Canadian exporters interested in the Malayan market are reminded that, except in unforeseen circumstances and the case of a very few commodities, business in this part of the sterling area has now become completely impossible. Progressive intensification of import controls, dating

from mid-September, 1948, has by now resulted in the issue by local authorities of permits for the purchase of only such Canadian goods as are considered to be absolutely essential to local economy and unobtainable from sterling or soft-currency sources, and there is no current indication that these controls will be rescinded or even relaxed to any reasonable extent for an indefinite time to come.

Number of Items Removed from Export Control

Effective June 16, 1949, export permits are no longer required for the shipment of the following commodities:

Group 4—Wood and Wood Products

Ex Item 2—Manufactured products as follows:
Cedar shingles.
Fence posts.
Lath.

Group 5—Iron and Steel (including Alloy Steel) and Their Products

Ex Item 3—Machinery and parts as follows:
Dairy equipment; parts for the same.
Laundry or dry cleaning equipment; parts for the same.
Machinery or machine tools n.o.p., new, used or rebuilt; parts for the same.

Ex Item 4—Automobiles and automotive equipment as follows:
Automobiles (Passenger); chassis and engines for the same.
Excavating and power shovels; parts for the same.
Motor graders.
Motor trucks and buses, chassis and engines for the same.
Tractors; equipment for the same.

Ex Item 5—Electrical appliances and parts as follows:
Ranges, rangettes.
Refrigerators.
Washing machines.

Ex Item 6—Manufactured products as follows:
Bottle closures.
Chains.
Enamelware.
Furniture for household or business use; business fixtures; parts for the same.
Hand tools; agricultural tools.
Hollow-ware, flatware, utensils and containers, coated or uncoated.
Pumps (hydraulic).
Springs for furniture or mattresses.
Tinplate containers, finished or unfinished.
Valves; parts for the same.
Welding rods; welding wire.
Wheelbarrows.
Wire cloth; wire manufactures, n.o.p.

Item 7—Railway rolling stock and equipment of all kinds, complete or unassembled; parts for the same.

Item 8—Hoisting equipment as follows:
Cranes, derricks, hoists.
Freight or passenger elevators; parts for the same.

Group 6—Non-ferrous Metals and Their Products

Item 3—Lead in the form of bullion, lead base bullion, antimonial lead, alloys, castings, pigs, bars, reclaimed lead, dross or scrap, including antimonial lead scrap.

Canadian Margarine Production High

Margarine output in Canada during the first three months of 1949 totalled 11,715,000 pounds. All production was from plants in Ontario and Manitoba. There is a substantial production in Newfoundland, figures for which are not included, of course, in the first-quarter total.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

32376—4

Sugar Output in Mexico Greatly Increased in Past Two Years

Heavy investment in new plantations and mills has changed imports in excess of $15,000,000 in 1946 to exports worth $13,000,000 annually—Decline in world prices and rapidly rising production costs complicates export situation.

By C. B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—The peso was valued at 4.85 to the United States dollar until July 22, 1948, and is now quoted at 6.95 to the United States dollar.)

MEXICO CITY, May 2, 1949.—Sugar production in Mexico has increased to such an extent in the past two years that, by conservative estimates, imports of sugar valued at more than $15,000,000 in 1946, have become exports worth $13,000,000 annually. This transformation of the industry was brought about by heavy investment in new plantations and mills. Sugar is now a factor of first-ranking importance in the economy of the country.

The export picture is a little complicated by the fall in world sugar prices and by production costs, which are rising so rapidly that producers state that they will lose nearly $10 a ton on sales abroad this year. However, contracts already signed by foreign governments and private buyers for the 1948-49 harvest yield amount to 120,783 tons, and the final figure may exceed last year's total of 170,804 tons.

Imports and Exports of Sugar

	Kilograms	Pesos
1943 Imports	12,464,272	3,320,453
1944 Imports	36,984,897	12,654,313
1945 Imports	92,556,330	43,000,000
1946 Imports	111,198,985	76,876,298
1947 Exports	170,804,000	89,194,757

Great Britain is Heaviest Buyer

Sales abroad of refined sugar during 1948 included 25,000 tons to the United States army; 19,730 tons to Italy in exchange for artificial silk; 1,184 tons to China and 1,000 tons to France. Great Britain bought 99,232 tons and the United States 8,238 tons of semi-refined sugar, the latter under quota arrangements similar to those with Cuba. In addition, 16,420 tons of molasses were shipped to the United States.

Prices obtained ranged from US$4.075 per 100 pounds for semi-refined sugar, to US$6.35 for refined. Gross income to the producers was 89,194,757 pesos. The National Union of Sugar Producers reports that shipping expenses of 18,379,376 pesos and costs of 99,193,860 pesos caused a net loss on exports amounting to over 28,000,000 pesos.

Foreign sales contracted so far this year will be to Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and private buyers. Britain will be Mexico's largest customer, as contracts have been signed for 50,000 tons of semi-refined sugar at US$3.95 per 100 pounds. Producers estimate that losses on exports this year will average 68.24 pesos per ton.

The continuing rise in production costs is caused by higher wages required to meet living costs, and increased prices of machinery, tools, fertilizers and sacks.

Domestic Consumption Increasing

Domestic sugar consumption increased from 436,000 tons in 1947 to 501,995 tons last year. It will probably exceed 520,000 tons during 1949 and is expected to increase, although at a slower rate, for several years. Adverse weather conditions in some parts of the country, early this year, have reduced the current harvest from an estimated 736,000 tons to 670,000 tons, as compared with 610,000 in 1947-48.

Plantations occupying 40,000 hectares require fertilizer at the rate of half a ton per hectare. At ruling prices, these 20,000 tons cost more than 14,000,000 pesos, or twice as much as in 1946. The National Union of Sugar Producers has found that even the cheapest cotton sacks are too expensive for their purpose, and is pressing the government to subsidize greater production of ixtle and other hard fibres for use in sack-making.

The writing off of large amounts of capital, newly invested in the industry, probably accounts to some extent for publicized losses on sugar exports. Development of the industry since the end of the war has undoubtedly consolidated Mexico's position as a supplier of world markets.

Argentina Subsidizes Sale of Seed

Buenos Aires, June 8, 1949.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that it will buy corn, sunflower and rice seed from nurserymen and growers, and sell this at reduced prices to farmers.

Fewer Soda Biscuits and Less Canned Meat Processed in Canada Last Year

Canadian food processors last year manufactured increased quantities of sweet biscuits, chocolate and sugar confectionery, jellies, and foods for infants, but turned out fewer soda biscuits and less canned meat. Greater quantities of tomato products—soup and catsup—were canned, but less of other kinds of soup. Production of canned beans and ready-to-serve cereals was lower, but ice cream powders, jelly powders, pie-filling powders, salad dressing and sandwich spreads were produced in substantially higher amounts.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

"Interchangeable" Dresses are New in Britain

A cocktail frock of oyster satin with a black lace over-dress is a new idea which has been marketed in London, England. The whole garment is made so that the bodice and skirt are separate and the two dresses can be worn independently. This double-duty idea is also carried out in tunic dresses which have again become popular, the tunic being worn with another skirt and the skirt doing duty with a separate top.—*(United Kingdom News)*

Canadian Roofing Paper Industries Increase Production

Gross value of products manufactured by the roofing paper industry of Canada in 1947 amounted to $27,405,000 as compared with the preceding year's figure of $22,785,000, a rise of 20 per cent. The number of establishments was unchanged from 1946, standing at 21, and the average number of employees engaged in this industry aggregated 2,183, who received $4,236,230 in salaries and wages as compared with 2,015 persons whose earnings totalled $3,269,745 in 1946.—*Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

32376—4½

Cooperage Industry in the Netherlands Hampered by the Shortage of Woods

Producers dependent on imports owing to inadequacy of supplies of domstic woods—Barrels and casks are principal products—Imports of used barrels, principally from the United States, resumed —Exports are chiefly to Norway.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One florin equals $0·3769 Canadian)

THE HAGUE, May 15, 1949.—Production of cooperage stock in the Netherlands is hampered mainly by lack of adequate supplies of suitable domestic woods. Practically all the fir, beech and plywood required must be obtained from foreign sources, and the productivity of the industry was adversely affected prior to 1948 because sufficient quantities of wood to meet its needs were not available.

Notwithstanding, there are sixteen factories manufacturing wooden barrels, three producing plywood barrels, and seven making butter casks. In addition, there are the small coopers who turn out limited quantities of barrels and casks from imported knocked-down materials, 167 metric tons of which were reconditioned and exported in 1948.

The industry may be divided into two categories: production of barrels for packing herrings, dairy products and dry materials; and the manufacture of bottoms, staves and hoops for butter casks.

About 75 Per Cent of Barrels for Packing Herrings

About 75 per cent of the production of barrels is used in the packing of herrings for export. The larger ones, having a capacity of 110 and 220 pounds, are made of fir. The smaller sizes, holding between 11 and 55 pounds, are mostly of beech and are used mainly by sauerkraut packers.

Plywood barrels made in this country of Finnish materials vary in capacity from one to fifty gallons. They are used largely as containers for dry materials such as cocoa, milk powder, chemicals, dry paints, etc.

Butter casks of 110 and 120 pounds capacity are made entirely of beech, supplies of which are being obtained in Germany and, to a lesser extent, in France.

Imports of Used Barrels Resumed

In addition to the production of cooperage stock, imports of used barrels have been resumed. The largest 1948 individual supplier was the United States, with 4,718 metric tons, followed by Belgium and Luxembourg with 806 metric tons, France with 170 tons, and Czechoslovakia with 145. Purchases in the United States were made under ERP facilities, while imports from other countries were on a barter basis.

While the industry is not such that a large exportable surplus is available after meeting domestic demands from packers of various types of materials and foodstuffs, exports of cooperage stock in 1948 amounted to 2,550 metric tons, of which Norway took 2,218 metric tons; Belgium and Luxembourg, 138 tons; Ireland, 122 tons; and the United Kingdom, 64 metric tons, the whole being valued at 1,580,000 florins.

Barter Deals With Western Germany Are Subject to Certain Conditions

Compensation deals, where no cash payment is involved, prohibited—Permissible if no trade agreement between countries concerned exists, or does not list items involved—Special interest accorded deals of assistance to industries in need of new markets.

FRANKFURT, May 18, 1949.—(FTS)—Regulations governing barter transactions with Western Germany have been issued by the occupation authorities. Compensation deals, where no cash payment is involved, have been prohibited. Barter deals are permissible under certain conditions, but must be completed on a separate account basis. These exceptions must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) That no trade agreement exists at the time with the country concerned.

(*b*) That the trade agreement, if in existence, does not list the items concerned, both for export and import.

(*c*) That quotas for both the export and import items concerned are already filled in both countries, and that the countries in question both wish to exchange additional quantities.

(*d*) That the proposed barter deal will in no way be prejudicial to trade negotiations being conducted at government level at the time.

(*e*) That appropriate entry is made in the import budget for the goods intended for import.

(*f*) That, if this is not the case, there is a possibility of accepting such an additional entry in the import budget.

(*g*) That the proposed import commodities are not products forbidden importation on principle, or not permitted by the military government.

Attention should be directed to the following conditions:

(*a*) The commodities to be exported or imported shall, if possible, have short delivery terms.

(*b*) The imported goods must be economically interesting and remunerative.

(c) Contracts must indicate that buyer and seller have come to complete agreement.

(*d*) Prices must correspond to the current market situation.

(*e*) The provision of an import licence in the import country must be assured.

(*f*) The export commodities must not be in short domestic supply at the time.

(*g*) Special interest will be accorded barter deals of assistance to an industry in urgent need of new markets.

(*h*) Special interest will also be accorded barter deals involving imported products destined for re-export after being processed.

(*i*) Importation of foodstuffs comes under the jurisdiction of the Administration for Food, Agriculture and Forests, and proposals for the importation of such items must be discussed and settled with that office before submission to the Foreign Trade Department.

Limited Free Storage Space Provided by Venezuela

Caracas, May 27, 1949.—(FTS)—Free customs house storage has been provided by Venezuela for the first six days after the arrival of a shipment of merchandise. Up to the tenth day thereafter, a charge of two per cent of the invoice value of the imports will be made. For every subsequent month or portion thereof, the charge will be ten per cent. There are special rates now in force, on account of congestion in Venezuelan ports.

The normal rate is five per cent per month, but a reduction from this rate will not likely be made until 1951. Goods not removed from a customs warehouse within two months of the expiry of the first six-day period are subject to seizure and sale by public auction. The net proceeds, if any, after deduction of fines, storage, handling and selling costs, will be remitted to the shipper.

Venezuela—Puerto Cabello, one of Venezuela's ports at which free customs house storage has been provided by the government for the first six days after the arrival of a shipment of merchandise.

Livestock Population in England and Wales Higher

London, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—With the exception of horses, the population of every class of livestock in England and Wales shows an increase over last year's figures. Pigs made a notable gain of 672,000; sheep increased by 615,000; poultry showed an improvement of 6,493,000, of which fowls accounted for 6,380,000; and the cattle population was greater by 291,000. The number of horses declined from 529,000 to 466,000.

Wheat Acreage in Pakistan Higher this Season

Karachi, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—It is estimated there are 10,313,000 acres sown to wheat in Pakistan this season, compared with 9,550,000 acres in 1947-48. This is an increase of eight per cent. There is a general increase throughout Pakistan, with the exception of Baluchistan, where the area has decreased by 7·9 per cent. Conditions at the time of sowing were favourable, and the crop is reported good.

Canadian Production of Pharmaceuticals Showed Slight Increase in Last Year

Output of some 211 establishments valued at $56,000,000—Imports of medicinals rose to $13,100,000—Production of soaps and washing compounds 18 per cent higher, with an output of $62,900,000.

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on the chemical industry of Canada, prepared by Mr. McLeod.)

PRODUCTION of pharmaceuticals and medicinals in Canada last year amounted to approximately $56,000,000, which was slightly higher than in the previous year. Miscellaneous items, such as insecticides, flavouring extracts and cosmetics accounted for an additional $14,500,000. Details of the production in 1948 are not yet available, but the breakdown of the 1947 total was as follows: standard pharmacopoeial preparations, $11·2 millions; patent medicines, $8·6 millions; specialties with ingredients declared, $22·1 millions; vitamin preparations, $8·0 millions; penicillin, 748 billion units at $2·5 millions; biological preparations, $2·5 millions, and veterinary medicines, $0·8 millions.

Imports of medicinals increased to $13·1 millions from $11·6 millions in 1947, but exports declined to $3·2 millions from $4·4 millions.

The 211 establishments in this industry employ about 7,400 workers.

Production, Imports and Exports of Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals

	Production	Imports	Exports
1930	$13,931,292	$ 3,652,432	$ 633,445
1935	15,360,980	2,824,034	738,026
1940	21,118,552	4,337,292	1,312,958
1945	46,200,000	9,440,067	5,739,853
1946	53,700,000	9,370,879	5,342,618
1947	55,753,900	11,653,303	4,399,614
1948	56,000,000	13,163,602	3,200,398

Production of Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations

—1947—	Selling value at works
Standard pharmacopoeial preparations	$11,227,599
Specialties registered as patent medicines	8,560,635
Specialties sold with ingredients declared	22,128,140
Vitamins—single or combinations, whether in capsule, tablet or liquid form	8,056,061*
Penicillin	2,476,805
Biologicals (vaccines, serums, etc.)	2,519,478
Veterinary medicines	825,182
Total	$55,753,900

* 748 billion units.

The preliminary figures indicate a gain in value of 18 per cent in the production of soaps and washing compounds in 1948. Output was valued at $62·9 millions, compared with $53·2 millions in 1947. About 148 establishments operated in this field, with 46 making soaps as main products, 56 making javelle water and other washing compounds, and 46 making scouring powders and other cleaning preparations. About 3,600 persons were employed.

Complete details of production in 1948 are not yet available, but it appears that the output of soaps of all kinds (exclusive of synthetic detergents) was slightly greater than in the previous year when 111,956 tons worth $34·5 millions were made.

Production, Imports and Exports of Soaps, 1920-1948

	Production	Imports	Exports
1920	$13,731,798	$ 1,698,545	$ 332,427
1925	11,612,977	1,128,157	630,731
1930	14,404,263	1,216,842	747,828
1935	13,356,493	494,720	1,321,197
1940	16,826,910	396,286	265,115
1945	29,336,964	405,448	3,973,921
1946	27,526,733	962,469	2,103,382
1947	34,528,533	2,817,766	1,640,368
1948	44,500,000	1,486,792	780,870

Production of Soaps, by Main Items

—1947—	Quantity Pounds	Selling va at work
Hard soaps—		
Bar laundry and household soaps—		
(a) Yellow	27,729,728	$ 3,163,3
(b) White	10,039,851	1,098,8
Soap chips and flakes—		
(a) In household packages	20,636,139	3,463,3
(b) In bulk (except textile and mill)	16,529,411	2,174,0
Textile and mill soaps (including soap chips and flakes)	3,342,270	466,2
Toilet soaps (except liquid)	37,879,159	9,128,6
Polishing and scouring soaps	215,333	26,8
Castile soaps—		
(a) Boiled	576,412	96,6
(b) Cold process	1,251,975	178,2
Soap powders—		
(a) In household packages	79,956,825	10,408,1
(b) In bulk	8,304,690	978,5
Shaving soaps—		
(a) Creams: lather type	954,812	1,006,3
Brushless type	185,136	177,2
(b) All other	382,939	303,3
All other hard soap	197,200	22,2
Liquid soaps—		
Toilet	4,055,906	574,1
Other	5,932,088	722,2
Soft soaps	5,741,664	539,9
Total	223,911,538	$34,528,5

In the toilet preparations industry, which includes only the concern occupied chiefly in making powders, creams, rouge, hair tonics, tooth paste and powders, etc., there were 99 establishments in 1948 with 1,800 employees. Production was valued at $18·6 millions. The latter figure was 10 per cen more than the total reported by the industry in 1947.

There was also a substantial production of toilet goods as secondary products of concerns in the soaps and medicinals industries. The total output from all sources amounted to $24 millions in 1948 at factory prices. Imports in that year were valued at $193,000 and exports at $234,000.

Production, Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations

	Production	Imports	Exports
1920	$ 3,307,347	$ 1,266,801	.....
1925	4,401,411	1,029,178	Not
1930	6,719,986	1,267,969	available
1935	7,120,316	420,819	.....
1940	9,651,786	740,545	$ 283,094
1945	19,700,000	402,176	1,745,190
1946	24,656,000	720,645	804,540
1947	22,641,068	723,403	1,512,358
1948	24,000,000	192,706	234,072

Production of Toilet Preparations in Canada
—1947—

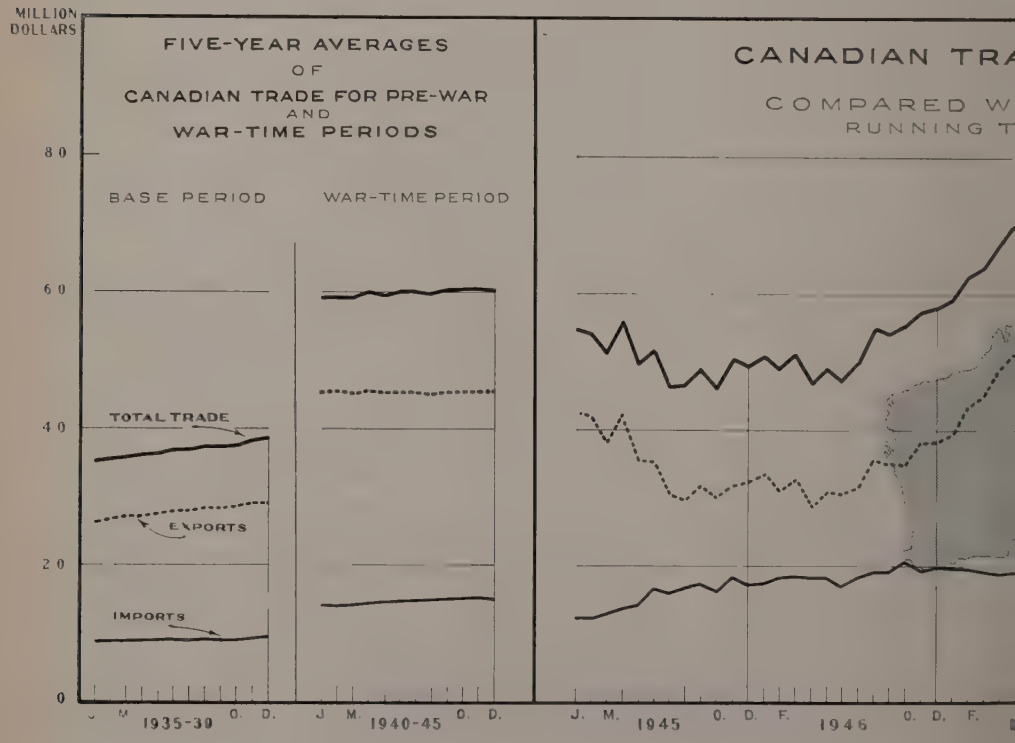
	Selling value at works
(*a*) *Alcoholic* (not less than 5 per cent alcohol)—	
Perfumes	$ 1,240,914
Toilet waters, colognes and lotions	3,385,335
Bay rum, hair tonics, liquid brilliantines, wave sets, etc.	563,230
(*b*) *Non-alcoholic*—	
Creams, all kinds—Solid	1,732,849
Liquid	479,331
Brilliantine, solid	64,925
Face powders	953,886
Talcum powders	1,217,987
Sachet powders	84,481
Lipstick	740,484
Rouge	231,738
Compacts (powders and rouges)	65,850
Shampoos—Liquid	1,296,911
Powders	209,288
Bath salts and bath oils	357,807
Deodorants	655,088
Toilet waters and lotions	98,694
Hair tonics, liquid brilliantines, wave sets, etc.	763,306
Manicure preparations	706,406
Dentifrices	4,436,650
All other toilet preparations, including gift sets	2,997,116
Total	$22,641,068

Canada—Microbiological assay of streptomycin for potency control.
Photo courtesy Merck & Co., Ltd.

Canadian Exports

Commodity	Calendar Years					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	213	0·6	121	0·2	6	[1]
Animals and Animal Products	2,060	6·2	1,753	2·9	91	0·2
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	1,784	5·4	5,835	9·7	3,106	8·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,649	38·4	26,826	44·5	10,500	27·5
Iron and Its Products	12,259	37·2	17,532	29·1	17,573	45·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,385	4·2	2,752	4·6	2,706	7·1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	868	2·6	1,972	3·3	1,909	5·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	698	2·1	1,613	2·7	1,134	3·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,066	3·2	1,891	3·1	1,232	3·2
TOTAL	32 982	100·0	60,294	100·0	38,257	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.



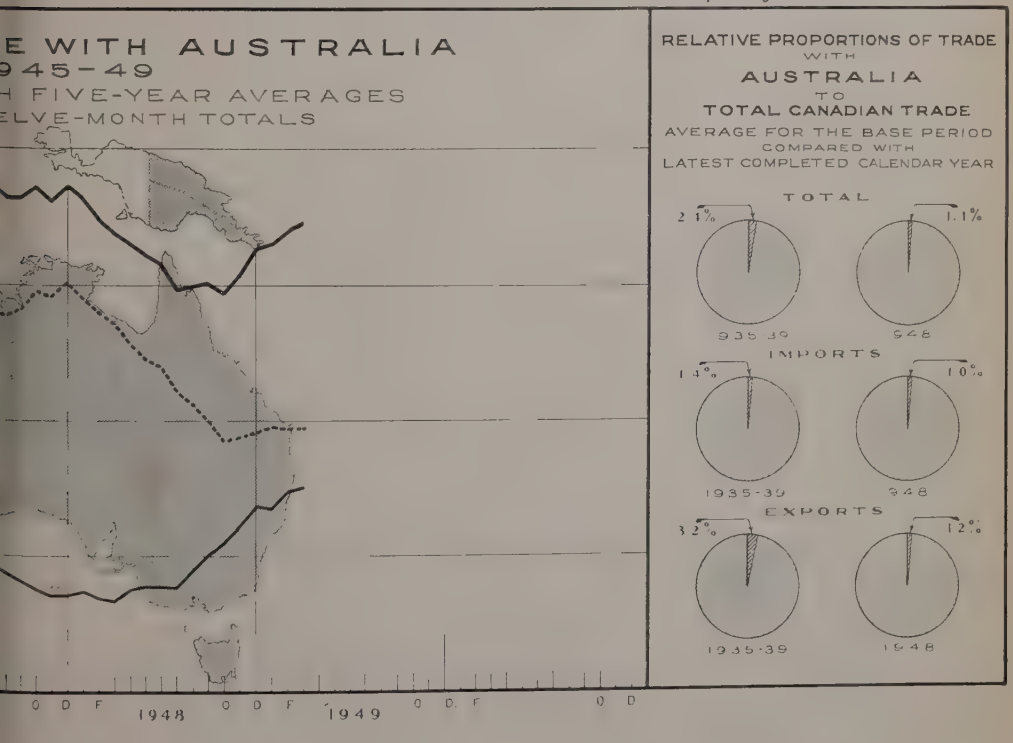
WITH AUSTRALIA

Canadian Imports

Commodity	Calendar Years					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	5,579	61·7	2,906	20·4	9,937	36·2
Animals and Animal Products.....	997	11·0	1,458	10·3	2,783	10·2
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	2,278	25·2	9,304	65·4	14,203	51·8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	59	0·7	88	0·6	75	0·3
Iron and Its Products.....	4	[1]	128	0·9	132	0·5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	64	0·7	134	0·9	84	0·3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	[2]	[1]	8	0·1	7	[1]
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	7	0·1	38	0·3	76	0·3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	54	0·6	159	1·1	118	0·4
TOTAL.....	9,044	100·0	14,222	100·0	27,415	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Norway to Increase Nickel and Copper Output

Oslo, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Increased production of nickel and copper is planned for Norway by means of a building program to enlarge and modernize existing plant facilities and equipment at Kristiansand. This is the only nickel and copper works in the country and is a subsidiary of a Canadian firm. Plans call for the output of 13,500 tons of nickel and 6,750 tons of copper by 1951-52, as compared with the annual prewar output of 9,000 tons of nickel and 4,500 tons of copper.

Two new buildings to house an anode furnace and a roasting furnace are being built, while new machinery and equipment, much of which will be obtained in Canada, will be introduced. Power developments in the area will provide the necessary power for the expanded works.

The smelting plant is expected to be completed this year, but another year will probably be required before the expansion of the electrolysis section is finished. Present electric power requirements for the plant are approximately 9,600 kw., while the proposed over-all plant needs will require upwards of 16,000 kw. The increased power will be obtained from the Iveland Water Power Station development, the first generator of which is expected to be in operation this summer, while the complete station should be finished by 1952. The labour force required by the new plant will number about 750 as compared with the present total of 450 to 500.

The process carried out at Kristiansand consists of taking the matte from Canada containing about 82 per cent of metals, mainly copper and nickel, with some noble metals, and separating them by the electrolytic process for nickel refining. Almost all of the finished product is exported under arrangements made by the Canadian company. Prospects for marketing during the coming year appear excellent and important sales to hard-currency areas have been arranged.

Norway—Plant of the Falconbridge Nikkelverk, at Kristiansand.

Economic Conditions in California Show Continuous Upward Trend

Higher levels recorded for industrial expansion, population and construction activity between 1946 and 1948—Agricultural income higher—New construction 267 per cent above prewar level—Output of lumber higher—Retail sales index above national average.

By H. A. Scott, Consul General for Canada

(Editor's Note—This report is based on an economic survey by the California State Chamber of Commerce.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1949.—Industrial expansion, population growth and construction activity featured the economy of California between 1946 and 1948. After a reconversion decline, following the conclusion of hostilities, employment and individual incomes have shown almost a continuous upward trend since February, 1946.

Although California had less than 7 per cent of the nation's population, its total volume of construction in 1948 was 14 per cent of the national total, and for residential housing it was 20 per cent. Similarly, with about 6 per cent of the nation's factory output, this state had nearly 14 per cent of the private industrial and commercial building undertaken during this postwar period. Some 6,432 new factory or plant expansion projects have been completed or started during the past four years, with a capital investment of $1,069,512,000. Privately owned public utilities also have under way large expansion programs to catch up with increased demands for electric power, natural gas, telephone and other services.

While the rate of population increase by net in-migration has tapered off during the postwar years to about 100,000 per year, the rate of natural increase has risen to over 140,000 a year. As a result, there has been a net increase in the civilian population of about 915,000 during the four postwar years, or some 380,000 by in-migration and 535,000 by natural increase. Since about 875,000 former residents from the armed services have returned to civilian life during this period, the practical effect, so far as housing and other civilian needs is concerned, has been to increase the actual resident civilian population by about 1,780,000 over this period since V-J Day.

Population Increased by 45·2 Per Cent Since 1940

According to provisional estimates by the United States Bureau of Census, the resident civilian population of California on July 1, 1948, was 9,894,000, which, with the addition of 137,000 resident military personnel, made a total resident population of 10,031,000. This was an increase of 3,124,000, or 45·2 per cent, since April, 1940. Estimates of year-to-year population changes indicate that the population has been increasing at a more rapid rate in southern California during the past three years than in the remainder of the state.

The total of individual incomes in California was $16,121,000,000 in 1947, according to the United States Department of Commerce estimates by states and, according to preliminary unofficial estimates, rose to about $17,000,000,000 in 1948. Excluding the incomes of military personnel, civilian incomes in California totalled about $16,683,000,000 in 1948, or about 5 per cent higher than in 1947.

Income in California rose 5 per cent during 1948 as compared with a national income rise of about 9 per cent; salaries and wages increased about 6 per cent in this state as compared with a national increase of 10 per cent. The more moderate rise in this state was due in part to the earlier downward readjustment in agricultural incomes in California, with resultant earlier contraction of trade and service activities. Factory wages were 7 per cent higher in 1948, but motion picture production and several other types of activity were curtailed.

Employment Trends Upward

Civilian employment in California averaged 4,085,000 during 1948, an increase of 1·7 per cent over the figure for 1947 and about 58 per cent above the level of 1940. The largest gain over prewar years has been in construction, where employment last year was double that of 1940. Manufacturing employment increased 83 per cent over the period, and employment in the transportation, communication, and other utilities was 76 per cent higher. Employment by government agencies was 93 per cent higher than in the prewar period.

During the past year the available labour force has increased somewhat more than employment, due in part to continued in-migration, and the number of unemployed job seekers has increased. There is reportedly a growing surplus of unskilled workers, particularly in localities where postwar in-migration has continued at a rapid rate. Consequently, those contemplating moving to California are being advised to obtain information from the local employment service offices, maintained in all principal cities by the State Department of Employment, as to availability of jobs in their vocation or trade before starting such a move.

The gross cash farm income of California farmers during 1948 was approximately $2,220,000,000, according to the preliminary reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, or slightly higher than the $2,177,709,000 total for 1947. This is principally due to larger livestock-product returns. The value of crops produced in 1948 was about the same as during 1947, decreases in the yield and cash income from fruit and nut crops being offset by the increased yields of field crops. Cotton production increased to 960,000 bales with a value of $181,000,000 to become the state's leading cash crop.

Farm Values of Major Crops in California

	1940	1947	1948	Per Cent Change from 1940-48	Per Cent Change from 1947-48
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Farm value of fruits and nuts	$164,579	$422,898	$401,351	144.6	— 5.1
Grapes and raisins	35,192	101,686	99,691	183.3	— 2.0
Oranges	47,713	93,233	74,617	56.4	—20.0
Lemons	19,053	36,846	31,403	64.8	—14.8
Peaches	10,897	38,084	45,037	313.3	18.3
Prunes	9,625	29,304	25,840	168.5	—11.8
Pears	5,613	25,389	28,726	411.8	13.1
Apricots	5,418	13,976	12,545	131.5	—10.2
Walnuts	10,811	22,892	27,267	152.2	19.1
Farm value of field crops	173,434	631,117	641,777	270.0	1.7
Cotton lint and seed	38,122	157,184	181,444	376.0	15.4
Hay (all)	41,007	118,401	122,937	199.8	3.8
Potatoes	15,710	63,739	75,816	382.6	18.9
Barley	13,731	67,053	64,312	368.4	— 4.1
Rice	6,514	49,283	31,223	379.3	—36.6
Sugar beets	14,399	35,633	27,680	92.2	—22.3
Beans	18,256	58,756	52,080	185.3	—11.4
Farm value of truck crops	92,616	305,431	276,459	198.5	— 9.5
Lettuce	20,800	77,818	67,639	225.2	—13.1
Tomatoes	15,710	69,536	51,290	226.5	— 26.4
Melons	8,336	32,081	25,325	203.8	—21.1

According to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, there were 138,917 farms in California, embracing 35,054,000 acres of land. Of this, 11,363,000 acres were designated as crop land, and 7,536,000 acres were crop land harvested in 1944.

During recent years, approximately 40 per cent of the commercial fish catch in the continental United States has been recorded by California.

In 1947, the fresh- and salt-water landings amounted to 793,264,905 pounds of fish and shell-fish, a reduction from the previous year's catch of 122,069,238 pounds, or about 14 per cent. Sardine landings in 1947 of 255,513,948 pounds were only slightly more than half of the previous year's figure of 510,759,173 pounds. San Diego is the commercial centre of the tuna fishing industry. Los Angeles harbour handles large quantities of tuna, mackerel, and sardines. Sardines and squid are the principal fishery industries of Monterey. Rockfish, sole, and crab are principal items at Eureka.

The value of fish landed in 1946 was $45,346,000, and was somewhat higher in 1947. The value of the fish packed by canners in 1947 was $132,721,000.

Production of minerals in California during 1948 had a value of $1,099,703,000, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Petroleum production, by far the largest single item, increased to 338,684,000 barrels with a value of $792,521,000, or 38·6 per cent above the figure for the previous year.

Value of Construction 27 Per Cent Above Prewar

New construction activity in California totalled $2,450,000,000 during 1948, according to preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Commerce. This was an increase of 33·6 per cent over the 1947 total of $1,834,400,000, and some 267 per cent above the dollar value of construction in 1939. During the past three years, approximately 14 per cent of the nation's total volume of construction has been in California.

Of the total, some $2,066,600,000 was private construction and, of this, $1,402,600,000 was for new homes, which showed an increase of 47 per cent in dollar value and represented 20 per cent of the nation's total of residential construction. Industrial, commercial, and other non-residential building construction in this state during 1948 amounted to $451,400,000, or 12·5 per cent of the national total. It reached a peak of $146,500,000 during the third quarter of the year but dropped sharply to less than half that amount in the fourth quarter. Construction activity by privately owned public utilities rose to $185,400,000 in 1948, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1947 total. The utilities have under way a construction program in which hundreds of millions of dollars are yet to be expended for expansion of steam and hydro-electric generating facilities, new natural-gas pipe lines, and additional telephone equipment.

The value of public construction in California rose to $383,400,000 during 1948, or 31·6 per cent higher than in 1947, and represented 9·7 per cent of the national total. The trend was upward during the last quarter of 1948, with highway construction at a rate close to $100,000,000 annually. The state's expanded highway and freeway construction program calls for expenditure of a billion dollars over the ten-year period ending in 1957.

Industrial Expansion Achieves Record

Industrial expansion in California during the past four years has been at a more rapid rate than during any previous period in the state's history.

The combined total of industrial expansion projects was 1,154 during 1948, with capital investment of $215,531,000, a reduction of about 33 per cent below the total for 1947. Over the past four years the cumulative total of these new or expanded factory projects has been 6,342, with capital investment of $1,069,512,500. Since projects started in 1945 were practically all for civilian production, this represents postwar investment of private capital in factory expansion in this state. During the previous five-year period (1940 to 1945), reports of the War Production Board show investment of $1,481,000,000 in manufacturing facilities expansion in California, of which $1,006,000,000 was financed by the Federal Government and $475,000,000 was private capital.

Employment and Production at New Peacetime Levels

Employment and production by California manufacturing industries rose to new high peacetime levels during 1948. Total employment of wage and salary workers in manufacturing firms averaged 730,600, or 2·7 per cent higher than during 1947 and 85·8 per cent above the levels of April, 1940.

The groups of industries whose average employment during 1948 showed the largest increase over the previous year were: lumber, with a gain of 18 per cent; apparel, with a gain of 12 per cent; stone, clay and glass products and automobile assembly, with increases of 10 per cent; electrical machinery, with an increase of 9 per cent; and textile mill products, with a gain of 7 per cent. Shipbuilding showed the largest decrease, with a drop of 29 per cent, and rubber products decreased by 9 per cent. Other manufacturing industries remained close to 1947 levels.

Food and kindred products industries showed an increase in employment of about 5 per cent during 1948. Some 34,478,280 cases of fruits were canned, or slightly more than during the previous year, but the vegetable pack dropped to 23,244,669 cases. The frozen-fruit pack was 33,921,124 pounds, or 14·7 per cent above 1947 but far below the peak year 1946, when 111,483,816 pounds of fruit were frozen. The 1948 frozen-vegetable pack was 105,779,690 pounds, or nearly double the 1947 total and higher than in 1946.

The apparel industry, which showed an employment increase of 12 per cent during 1948 to a total of 46,400 workers, continued to expand during the first quarter of 1949.

New Paper Mills Under Construction

Paper and paper products industries expanded employment by 4 per cent during 1948 and have more than doubled as compared with prewar years. New paper mills are under construction, which for the first time will provide the grades of paper made from wood-pulp. A large new plant is also being constructed to make hard-finished wallboard, utilizing redwood fibre.

The chemical industries, employing some 29,600 workers in 1948 in some 942 establishments, showed only a small increase of one per cent, but industrial chemical output was at levels about 80 per cent above prewar years, and paint and varnish firms had increased their employment by 55 per cent since 1940.

Petroleum refineries showed a 2 per cent decrease in average employment, but total production of gasoline rose to 125,881,000 barrels. Demands for gasoline and other motor fuels increased during the year, but demands for heavy fuel oil dropped sharply, and stocks at the end of 1948 were substantially increased.

Rubber products showed a decrease of 9 per cent in employment during 1948 to 14,200 in some 165 plants, but averaged 112 per cent above the level of 1940. There was a substantial decrease in activity in tire plants during the later months of the year.

Output of Lumber Higher

According to the census of lumber production, some 886 active mills sawed 3,474,500,000 board feet of lumber during 1947 as compared with 2,681,173,000 feet in 1946. Production increased 29·6 per cent that year as compared with an increase of 33·5 per cent in employment. During 1948, employment in the lumber mills showed a further increase of 18 per cent in California to 38,600, and production levels were correspondingly high. Prices for lower grades of lumber declined during 1948.

Furniture and wood products industries showed about a one per cent decrease in average employment for 1948 to 28,900, and evidenced a downward trend during the last part of the year.

Stone, clay, and glass products plants employed 35,600 during 1948, or 10 per cent more than in 1947 and double the 1940 total. Increase over 1940 level was greatest in the glass industry, which rose to 115 per cent. Cement and structural clay products plants showed a sharp uptrend in Californian production during 1948, but tapered off near the end of the year as construction volume declined. Cement production of 24,700,000 barrels was valued at $49,670,000, or 6·7 per cent above the 1947 figure.

Upward Trend in Iron and Steel Products

Iron and steel products averaged about 5 per cent more in employment during 1948, with a continued uptrend in steel plants and rolling mills, where employment increased from 73 per cent above 1940, the level at the beginning of the year, to 121 per cent at the end of the year. Iron and steel foundries also showed a sharp increase during the year, but the trend was downward during the last quarter.

Aircraft plants, employing 91,500, showed little change from 1947 averages, but the trend of employment was upward during the year. Shipbuilding and repair showed a substantial drop.

Electrical machinery and equipment industries, employing 24,100, showed a marked upward trend during 1948, and continued at high levels during the first quarter of 1949. This industry, which has tripled since 1940, shows the largest percentage expansion of any group.

Other machinery industries, employing 57,600, decreased about 4 per cent below 1947 and showed a declining trend in the last quarter of 1948 and early 1949.

Automobile assembly plants, employing 17,600 in 1948, showed a substantial gain during the year, although slowed down by shortages of materials, and continued on the upward trend early in 1949.

Transportation and Utilities Services Expanded

Economic trends of California's publicly regulated and privately owned utilities during the postwar years include a vastly expanded demand for services beyond that indicated by the phenomenal population growth. Wage, supply, and construction costs involved in furnishing these services expanded to more than double the prewar levels, but the rates charged showed relatively much smaller increases. Between 1940 and 1947 the tonnage of railway freight originated or terminated in California increased by 90 per cent, consumption of electricity gained 83 per cent, use of natural gas expanded 74 per cent, and telephone calls increased 62 per cent as contrasted with a growth of 43 per cent in population over this same period.

Trade Trends Show Improvement

Preliminary estimates of the dollar volume of sales by retail stores in California during 1948 are $11,672,038,000, or 7·3 per cent above the total for 1947. This amount was more than three and a half times the dollar volume of sales by retail stores in 1939, when the last census of business was taken, and accounted for 9 per cent of the national total.

California's per capita retail sales averaged $1,164, or 31 per cent higher than the national per capita average of $889 during 1948, but the increase over 1947 was only 5 per cent as compared with an increase of 7·8 per cent throughout the United States. The smaller rate of increase in this state, which was the reverse of the trend in 1947, reflects an earlier tapering off in retail demand, due in large part to earlier downward readjustments in price and income returns from agriculture and some other basic income sources, such as the motion picture producing industry. In some degree it also reflects curtailment of luxury spending in retail outlets, dependent upon tourists and recreation seekers, which has been plainly evident for some time in the reduced trade of eating and drinking places, jewellery and fur stores and high-priced apparel shops.

Sales of Durable Goods Continued to Increase

Sales of durable goods continued to increase during 1948, with the largest gain evident in sales of motor vehicles and in those of building materials and hardware. Sales of durable goods were 14·6 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. California is first among the states in automobile registrations and, during the past three years, about 12 per cent of the nation's total sales of automobiles and automotive equipment has been made in this state. Automobile registrations in 1948 totalled 3,344,463, or 7·4 per cent higher than in 1947.

Urban real estate activity in California reached a peak in 1946 and, excepting for a brief upsurge in the fall of 1947, has shown a declining trend since the early months of 1946. In Los Angeles the number of transactions decreased by about 9 per cent during 1948 as compared with 1947, and the value of sales was down 5 per cent. In San Francisco the number of transactions and the value of sales were down about 16 per cent.

Number of Hogs on Canadian Farms Decreased

Total number of hogs on farms in Canada at December 1, 1948, is estimated at 4,604,200, which is approximately 14 per cent below the 5,381,200 total at December 1, 1947. Decreases occurred in all provinces, but were more pronounced in the Prairie Provinces, where they were slightly more than 20 per cent. The fall pig crop was about 90 per cent of that in 1947. Marketings during 1948, however, were greater in relation to total numbers on farms than in 1947.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Danish Import Regulations Relaxed Further

Oslo, June 10, 1949.—(FTS)—Certain commodities may now be imported into Denmark without import licences, by virtue of a recently issued Government Notification. The commodities concerned of interest to Canadian exporters are: garden and forest seeds; rubber waste; machine needles, sewing and darning needles of all kinds; safety pins and ordinary pins; asbestos yarn; pressed asbestos sheets; machine felt; felt for sheeting ships and covering roofs, as well as for insulation purposes; mica; grindstones; artificial grindstones and millstones; and polishing and smoothing discs.

While permission from the Danish authorities is no longer required for the importation of these articles, importers must submit to the customs authorities import notifications stating the country of origin of the goods. The importation of these commodities will be subject to the dollar situation prevalent at the time of purchase.

The complete list of items affected by this notification is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce.

(Editor's Note—The original list of goods exempted from import control were published in the November 27, 1948, issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

Paraguay Suspends Issuance of Import Permits

Buenos Aires, June 7, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective May 15, 1949, the issuance of import permits was suspended by the Bank of Paraguay. It is expected that this suspension will be in effect for at least sixty days. It appears that the Bank of Paraguay has found that its contracted obligations for exchange exceeded its resources and that the suspension was put into effect to allow a balance to be attained.

Table Stock Potatoes Admitted by United States

Canadian table stock potatoes may again be shipped to the United States, export permits being granted as from June 20, 1949. An agreement was reached with the United States last November to prevent any possible flooding of the market in that country for table stock potatoes, and consequent damage to its price support program. The supply position has materially changed, however, and the United States Government will now permit the entry of table stock potatoes from Canada. Permits were granted for the exportation of Canadian potatoes to other markets throughout the year.

By channelling seed potato exports through recognized seed buyers in the United States, Canada retained her important outlet for seed potatoes in that country.

Fourfold Increase Planned for British Oil Refineries

Output of Britain's oil refineries, now five million tons yearly, is to be increased to over 20 million in the next four years, thus effecting a large saving of dollars. The new refineries will provide a full range of products and will form a basis for the production of chemicals from petroleum.—*(United Kingdom News)*

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce
Galt—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City since 1946, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with businessmen interested in that territory.

Ottawa—June 30.

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City, has returned home on leave, and will tour this country, discussing with businessmen conditions in Mexico and opportunities for the further development of trade with Canada.

Vancouver—June 27-July 2. Victoria—July 4.

R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires, Argentina, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is touring Canada, discussing trade conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with businessmen interested in that territory.

Vancouver-Victoria—June 27-July 2. Ottawa—July 14-16.

Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, Belgium, has returned home on leave, and will make a tour of Canada, discussing with businessmen market conditions in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Winnipeg—June 27-28.
Regina—June 29.
Swift Current—June 30.
Calgary—July 4.
Vancouver—July 6-13.

Paul Vernon McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has returned home on leave, and commenced his tour of Canada at Saint John, N.B., after attending the convention at St. Andrew's, N.B., of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Montreal—June 27-July 9.
Ottawa—July 11-16.
Brockville—July 18.
Toronto—July 19-30.
Hamilton—August 2-3.
Brantford—August 4.
Kitchener—August 5-6.
London—August 8.
Windsor—August 9-10.

Howard W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, has returned home on leave. He will make a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory. Mr. Richardson will be completing his tour of Western Canada and Western Ontario during September. Exact details will be published at a later date.

Halifax—June 27-28.
Quebec—June 29-30.

C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and will tour Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Montreal—June 16-30.

"Interchangeable Dresses" are New in Britain

Frankfurt, May 28, 1949.—(FTS)—International telegraph services in Western Germany and Western Berlin will be restored to their prewar position on June 1, 1949, with four minor exceptions. Outgoing telegraphic money orders and drafts will not be accepted, nor outgoing prepaid reply telegrams, telegrams to be forwarded by air mail, and telegrams to be delivered on de luxe forms for festive occasions or for mourning.

Aerial Mapping Surveys Planned in British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Plans are being completed for carrying out photographic surveys of British Guiana by the Colonial Surveys Service towards the end of the year. This is part of an extensive scheme for the development of the interior of the colony. In addition, private concerns having mineral and timber exploration concessions are employing a commercial aerial survey party from Canada.

Expect Cuban Central Bank by September

Havana, April 19, 1949.—Cuba's central bank, "The Banco Nacional de Cuba", provided for in legislation passed at the end of last year, is expected to be in operation at the beginning of September, after which the United States dollar will cease to be legal tender in Cuba, and will be replaced by the Cuban peso, which is on a par with the dollar. Organization is proceeding rapidly.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
†Calls at Quebec about two days later.
(r)Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	August 2–8	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-South and East—			
Cape Town	July 10	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	July 15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
East London	July 15–26	*Fort Nottingham*	Elder Dempster
Durban	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenco Marques	August 5–13	*Grelrosa*	Elder Dempster
Biera, Mombasa	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 4–7	†*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane, Sydney	August 6	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne, Adelaide	August 30	*Port Napier*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	July 12–19	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 15–20	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 28	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
Santos	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Bahia	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
British Honduras—			
Belize	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 15–20	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	July 20–22	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Havana	July 1–6	**Tidaholm*	Swedish American
	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
	July 5–10	*Federal Mariner*	Federal Commerce
Denmark—	July 7–9	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 20	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	August 4	*Ternefjell*	Brock Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	August 2–8	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland—	July 7–9	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Helsinki	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
France—	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
Le Havre	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Marseilles	July 20–25	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
French Indo-China—			
Saigon	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Germany—	June 29–July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
Hamburg	July 12–19	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Shipping Limited
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
	July 20–22	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan -			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin	July 15–20	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Deli	August 2–8	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia, Belawan-Deli	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Ireland—			
Dublin	July 26–30	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Genoa	July 12–18	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Naples	July 20–25	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Penang	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham	August 2–8	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Western and Central Areas	July 12–18	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	July 5–10	*Federal Mariner*	Federal Commerce
Veracruz, Tampico	July 1–6	**Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	June 29–July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	July 12–19	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Swedish American
	July 28	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles—			
Willhelmstad	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington	July 7	*Port Quebec*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Lyttleton, Dunedin	August 20	*City of Calcutta*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	July 14–18	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	July 7–9	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen	July 20	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
	August 4	*Ternefjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Manila	July 20–22	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Poland—			
Gdynia	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Gdansk	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Gdynia	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Singapore	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
	August 2–8	*Adrastus*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	July 7–9	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Gothenburg, Malmo, Stockholm	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
Thailand—			
Bangkok	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	July 1–7	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 4–9	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
	July 10–14	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	July 4–9	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	July 10–18	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 24–31	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 30–Aug. 7	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	July 20–24	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
	July 24–28	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	July 8	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 14–18	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 14–18	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
	July 14–21	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 15–24	*Granhill*	March Shipping
	July 24	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	July 26–30	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 11–15	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 18–25	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 21–27	*Asia*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 24	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 28	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
Manchester	July 6–9	†*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
	July 13–16	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
	July 20–23	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith, Newcastle	July 18–23	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Maracaibo	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Jamaica	July 6	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Bahamas			
Antigua	June 28–July 7	**Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	July 2–11	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
British Guiana	July 12–21	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	July 12–21	*Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Grenada	July 23–Aug. 1	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat	July 26–Aug. 4	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts	August 2–11	*Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia	August 9–18	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	August 12–21	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad			

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.
*Calls at Montreal several days later.
Calls at Halifax and Saint John about a week later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Santiago	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Jamaica—			
Kingston	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	July 8	†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	July 5–6	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
Rotterdam	July 29–30	*Volendam*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 4–6	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 28–Aug. 2	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 10–14	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 24–28	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	July 8	*†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Halifax

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 9–14	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 23–28	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton	July 23	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r)Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East and South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques	Late July August 12	*Pacific Ocean* *Limburg*	Seaboard Shipping Dingwall Cotts
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne	July 23	*Mattawunga*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide	Mid-August	*Goonawarra*	Empire Shipping
Sydney, Melbourne	July 20 August	*Lake Sicamous* *Alameda*	Canadian Australasian Dingwall Cotts
Sydney	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 19	*Valognes*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Burma—			
Rangoon	August 5	*Mapia*	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa, Panama City	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	July 14–15	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	Mid-July	*Sunnyville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 22–23	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	July 28–29	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Havana, Santiago	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Cyprus—			
Morphou Bay	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnston
Fiji—			
Suva	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Suva	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre	July 19	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Kong Hong	July 14–15	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	Mid-July	*Sunnyville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 22–23	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	July 28–29	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	July 29	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay, Karachi	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras, Calcutta	August 5	*Mapia*	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Soerabaya	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang, Cheribon	August 5	*Mapia*	Dingwall Cotts
Israel—			
Haifa	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples, Venice	Late July	*Leme*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	July 14–15	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Kobe	July 22–23	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Nagoya	July 28–29	*Washington Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	July 19	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	August	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland, Wellington	July 20	*Lake Sicamous*	Canadian Australasian
Peru—			
Callao	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila	July 14–15	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	Mid-July	*Sunnyville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu	July 22–23	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	July 28–29	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Manila, Iloilo	August 5	*Mapia*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	August	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	Mid-July	*Sunnyville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	Late July	*Thorscape*	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden—			
Stockholm	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	Early July	*Pacific Explorer*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Mid-August	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 8	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping

Canadian Coke Plant Production Increased

Production from coke plants and from illuminating and fuel gas plants in Canada during 1947 increased by more than 16 per cent in value over 1946, or from $72,832,722 to $62,582,475. Output included 3,514,151 tons of coke valued at $39,339,891 at the works, 65,873,309 thousand cubic feet of gas valued at $28,399,451, and by-products valued at $5,093,380.—*Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Tri-weekly	Canadian National Railways
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

List of Minerals in Belgian Congo Issued

Leopoldville, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Mineral resources of the Belgian Congo are listed in a bulletin issued by the Geological Service, which indicates their actual location.

Britain Makes Bacon Contract with Netherlands

London, June 2, 1949.—Great Britain has undertaken to purchase from the Netherlands a minimum of 115,000 tons of bacon during the next four years. The quantity to be delivered in 1949 is set at 10,000 tons; in 1950 at 25,000 tons; in 1951 at 35,000 tons; and in 1952 at 45,000 tons. It is expected that the amount in each year will be larger, as the target figure for 1950 is 40,000 tons and that for 1951 is 60,000 tons. The Netherlands Government has indicated that it may be able to supply 80,000 tons in 1952.

Canadian Production of Toilet Preparations at High Level

Total production of toilet preparations in Canada during 1947 was lower in value than in 1946, but above all previous years for which figures are available. Factory selling value of the year's output amounted to $22,641,068 as compared with $24,758,564 in 1946 and $22,037,891 in 1945. The 1939 value was estimated at $8,194,442.

Dentifrices held the leading position in value among Canadian-produced toilet preparations both in 1947 and 1946, pastes, powders and liquids combined being valued at $4,430,650 in 1947 and $3,981,478 in the preceding year. Toilet waters came next in 1947 at $3,385,335, followed by creams of all kinds at $2,212,180. In fourth place were shampoos, with a total value for liquids and powders of $1,506,199; next were perfumes at $1,240,914, talcum powders at $1,217,987, face powders at $953,886, lipstick at $740,484, and manicure preparations at $706,406.

Values of other items in 1947 were: deodorants, $655,088; rouge, $231,738; bath salts and bath oils, $357,807; bay rum, hair tonics, alcoholic liquid brilliantines, alcoholic wave sets, etc., $563,230; hair tonics, non-alcoholic liquid brilliantines, and non-alcoholic wave sets, etc., $763,306.—*Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations June 13	Nominal Quotations June 20
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1800
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·0283
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4000
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0036	·0036
		Free	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0073
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·3000
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	·0312
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0000
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Japan	Yen	....	·0027	·0027
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	·4561
Mexico	Peso	....	·1235	·1157
Netherlands and Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2000
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	·3200
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·4975
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0200

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia (5249)
Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—R. Campbell Smith, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Agricultural Officer, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural and automotive equipment and vehicles, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (5167)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plant (5823)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-eight countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogota, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogota
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Cairo
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxemburg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogota, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand	Singapore
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York Chicago, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—W. D. Wallace, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. Mundy, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Bolyston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Paul Viau, Consul, 5612 Canterbury Avenue and 266 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephones—ATlantic 3544 and LAncaster 7892.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France — Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—Acting High Commissioner, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-6411.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Spain—Vincente Trelles, Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal 6. Telephone—FItzroy 6531.

Sweden—Hans Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street. Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey — Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771 .

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Peter Mangovski, Commercial Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Canada Produces

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1948, and revised for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranch furs, prepared for distribution at international Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book;* the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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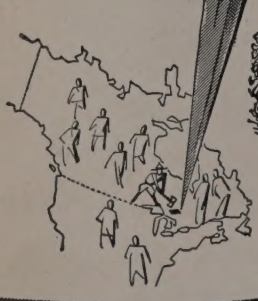

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